

Nov 27

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW, MERCANTILE JOURNAL,

AND

RECORD OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, SHIPPING, &c.

VOL. IX. No. 450.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1858.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED...SIXPENCE.
Stampd.....Sevenpence.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (Limited.)

No Applications for Shares in this Company can be received after Friday next, the 12th instant, on which day the List will be closed.

By order of the Board,
C. GRAINGER, Secretary pro tem.
24 Gresham-street, London, E.C.
November 5, 1858.

CITY OF LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

18, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
E. F. LEEKS, Secretary.

LAW PROPERTY AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

30, Essex-street, Strand, London.
Capital, 250,000*l*.

DIRECTORS.

Ralph T. Brockman, Esq., Folkestone.
Edward Wm. Cox, Esq., 36, Russell-square.
George Frederick Fox, Esq., Bristol.
E. P. Raley, Esq., Salisbury.
J. Mead, Esq., 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple.
H. Paul, Esq., M.P., 33, Devonshire-place, Portland-place.

EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS divided among the Assured.

At the first division of profits in May, 1845, a bonus was declared, varying from Two to Eleven per cent. on the amount assured, and amounting, in many instances, to upwards of Fifty per cent. on the Premiums paid.
At the Second Division of Profits in 1855, an EQUAL BONUS was declared.
Next division of profits in 1861.

* Every description of Life Assurance business transacted.

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

VICTORIA AND LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 18, King William-street, City.

DIRECTORS.

BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS NESBITT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Charles Baldwin, Esq.
George Penny, Esq.
J. C. Dunsdale, Esq.
William Elliott, M.D.
Robert Ellis, Esq.
J. P. Ganniot, Esq., F.R.S.
John Gladstone, Esq.
Aaron Goldsmid, Esq.
Sidney Gurney, Esq.
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John Jones, Esq.
John Nolleth, Esq.
Meaburn Staniland, Esq.
Daniel Sutton, Esq.
Walter Charles Venning, Esq.
O'B. Bellingham Woolsey Esq.

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance.
The assets of the Company exceed 265,000*l*.
And its income is over 60,000*l*. a year.
Advances in connexion with Life Assurance are made on advantageous terms, either on real or personal security.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH, OR
A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,
May be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; on advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988*l*.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where also, Railways and Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

(MADRAS PRESIDENCY.)

BERAR

AND

EASTERN COAST OF INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Capital, 3,000,000*l*.
In 150,000 shares of 20*l*. each.
Deposit, 2*l*. per share.

Each Shareholder's liability strictly limited to the amount of his Deposit, until the proposed Guarantee shall be obtained.

DIRECTORS.

Robert J. Roy Campbell, Esq., M.P., Woodvale, Surrey, and 62, Moorgate-street.
George Clive, Esq., M.P., 15, Cavendish-square.
William Jackson, Esq., M.P., Manor House, Cheshire.
Major T. A. Jenkins, Quartermaster-General's Department, and late Managing Agent Madras Railway.
James Pilkington, Esq., M.P., Blackburn, Lancashire.
J. Patrick Wise, Esq., late of Bengal, Rostellan Castle.
BANKERS.—The Commercial Bank of London.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.—Thomas Page, Esq.

BROKERS.

London.—Messrs. George Burnand and Co., 69, Lombard-street.
Liverpool.—Messrs. T. Tinley and Sons.
Glasgow.—Messrs. James Watson and Smith.
Manchester—

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Howard and Dollman, 141, Fenchurch-street.
SECRETARY.—J. W. Pillans, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—31, Broad-street-buildings.

It would be a work of supererogation to point out at the present day the vast importance of railway communication in India. Fully to develop the rich and varied productive resources of that country, railways are indispensable; and in a political point of view, it would be difficult to estimate too highly the importance of such lines of communication. Recent events have too clearly shown the necessity of providing for the rapid concentration of troops on any point where their presence may be required.

Among the several undertakings of this nature, which British enterprise and capital have called forth, none offer a fairer prospect of success than that which is now submitted to the public.

The commercial advantages to be derived from opening out the Valley of the Godavary, and the Berar and Hyderabad territories, were pointed out to the local authorities many years ago by the late Lord Metcalfe, when Resident at Hyderabad, and more recently by Colonel Cotton, of the Madras Engineers, in his valuable publication, "Public Works in India." In the "Appendix to Minutes of Evidence taken before Select Committee on the Government of Indian Territories," in 1853, at page 164 it is stated, "If by means of railroads the great cotton-field of Berar, situated within the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad, were placed nearly on an equality, in point of facility of transport, with the maritime cotton districts, then a breadth of land, sufficient for the growth of a quantity equal to the full demand of Great Britain, might at once be made available. It is, however, only by means of a railway that the territory of Berar can be placed in a position to become a cotton-exporting country." Cotton, the great staple of Berar, would be brought down to a port of shipment at a very reduced rate of charge. That grown in the vicinity of Chanda is considered the best in India.

Wheat is another valuable product of Berar: its comparative cost in the interior and on the coast is as 31 to 66, or a difference of 113 per cent.; while rice, and salt, sugar, &c. &c., which are the products of the coast, are respectively 175 and 200 per cent. dearer in the interior, owing to the expense of transit. (See CORTOX, pp. 88, 100, 273, 274.)

Extensive forests of valuable timber would also become available, affording an ample supply of sleepers for the construction of the railway. Teak, of the largest dimensions, might be brought to market at a much cheaper rate than that which is now imported into Coringa from the opposite coast of Burmah.

The port of Coringa, situated at the mouth of the Godavary, on the eastern side of the peninsula, and midway between Calcutta and Madras, is the only harbour on that coast. Ships of large burden have been built there; and it has every facility for loading and discharging cargo, being free from the surf which renders the Coromandel coast generally so inaccessible.

It is proposed to construct the projected railway from the port of Coringa, via Chinour and Chanda, to Nagpore, with a branch line to the city of Hyderabad, and ultimately to

connect the line with the Madras and Bombay trunk railways.

The total length of the main line from Coringa to Nagpore is about 400 miles, and the cost of construction is estimated at about 5000*l*. per mile.

When the branch line above indicated, and the trunk lines of the Madras and Bombay Railways have been constructed, there will be a complete chain of communication from south to north, and from east to west, through the centre of India, opening up large, populous, and fertile districts, providing ready markets for their rich and varied products, and, as a natural consequence, augmenting the prosperity and advancing the civilisation of the people. With the material prosperity of the population, their wants will increase, and new sources of demand for British manufactures will arise. With no such powerful incentives as the utilisation and expansion of a part of the greatest commercial importance to the coasting and general trade of Madras—with no mutiny—with no conclusive Parliamentary evidence demonstrating the absolute necessity of railways on every ground, political, military, and commercial, the Government of India have hitherto recognised their importance and have guaranteed almost every line proposed to them, subserving even to a limited extent, the interests which this undertaking completely embraces. It is, therefore, confidently expected that the Government will freely extend to the present undertaking the same guarantee as has been granted to others, without which indispensable condition it will not be proceeded with; and the deposit of 2*l*. per share will be returned, after deduction of the cost of survey and other necessary expenses.

Applications for shares must be made in the subjoined form, accompanied by the receipt of the Bankers of the Company for a sum equal to 2*l*. for every share so applied for. The deposit will be immediately returned on such shares applied for as may not be allotted. Scrip certificates will be issued to allottees, but no liability beyond the amount of the deposit will be incurred, until the guarantee above mentioned shall have been obtained. A portion of the shares will be reserved for India, Manchester, and other cotton-consuming interests in this country, in special recognition of the vast importance of this line to those interests, and as a nucleus to the formation of a company having for its object that which private individual enterprise, unaided by British capital, has hitherto been unable to attempt, namely, the development of the vast cotton-growing resources of India in general, and this portion of it in particular, aided by such encouragement and assistance as the Government of India is already committed to, and may have it in its power further to confer, from the known interest taken by it in the subject.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Berar and Eastern Coast of India Railway Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid *£* to your Bankers, I request you to allot to me *or* any India Railway shares in the Berar and Eastern Coast of India Railway Company (Limited), which I agree to accept, and when the guarantee mentioned in the Prospectus of the Company shall have been obtained, I undertake, on being called upon by advertisement in the Times or some other daily London paper, to sign the necessary documents to be prepared by the Directors, and in default thereof for one month from the publication of such advertisement, I agree to forfeit the deposit, and authorise you to cancel the allotment.

Name—
Address and Occupation—
Number of Shares—
Date—

AGENTS REQUIRED FOR THE

MAGNET LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established 1854.

CHIEF OFFICES.—23, Moorgate-street, City.

Prospectuses, proposal forms, and every information for effecting Policies may be obtained by letter, or personal application at the Chief Office, or to any of the Society's Agents throughout the Kingdom.

Influential persons desirous of taking Agencies where appointments are not already made, can apply for terms, &c., to the Manager,

S. POTT.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

WELLINGTON

LOAN & INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION (Limited), 3, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.

Deposits received at 6 per cent. Interest, payable half-yearly.

Loans granted at moderate rates
Particulars of CHARLES W. ROE, Secretary.
N.B. Agents required in town and country.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS issued upon Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and Gawler. Approved drafts negotiated and sent for collection. Every description of Banking business is also conducted direct with Victoria, New South Wales, and the other Australian Colonies, through the Company's Agents. Apply at 34, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid half-yearly.
The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
G. H. LAW, Manager.
Offices, 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, Established A.D. 1844.
3, Pall-Mall East, London. Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with ample security. The Interest is payable in January and July.
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

CAUTION to Householders, Bankers, Merchants, and Public Offices. The Patent NATIONAL and DEFENSE LOCKS can be had only of F. PUCK- RIDGE, 23, Strand, near Charing-cross. These Locks are important for their security against burglars and thieves, as evidenced in the fraudulent attempt to pick it at the Crystal Palace, in August, 1854, by John Goster, foreman to Messrs. Chubb, for the REWARD of 200 GUINEAS. See Pamphlet and Description, to be had gratis. Fire and Thief proof Iron Safes, Plate and Jewellery Chests, Deeds, Cash, and Despatch Boxes, Embossing Dies, &c. Warranted Street-Door Latches, 17s. 6d. each.

SOHO LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTORY,
26, Soho-square, London.—Established 30 years.—The Proprietor begs to call the attention of the public to the following very reduced List of Prices for LOOKING-GLASSES, of superior quality, fitted in carefully manufactured carved and gilt frames:—

Size of Glass.	Outside Measure of Frame.	Price.
40 by 30 in.	51 in. wide by 39 in. high from	37. 10s. each.
40 by 36 in.	48 in. wide by 56 in. high from	57. 0s. each.
50 by 40 in.	52 in. wide by 60 in. high from	67. 0s. each.
53 by 43 in.	55 in. wide by 65 in. high from	77. 7s. each.
56 by 46 in.	59 in. wide by 69 in. high from	87. 8s. each.
60 by 48 in.	62 in. wide by 74 in. high from	107. 9s. each.
70 by 50 in.	64 in. wide by 84 in. high from	127. 0s. each.

Mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, gilt cornices, girandoles, picture frames, &c., at equally moderate prices.
Merchants and shippers supplied by special contract.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY, celebrated for more than 150 years, maintains an unrivalled reputation for cheapness and first-rate quality. The stock is most extensive and complete, including the finest trans- parent Ivory Handles at 3s. per dozen, choice Dittos Balance Handles from 2s. per dozen, medium Dittos Balance Handles (an exceedingly cheap and serviceable family article), 16s. per dozen; also Bone, Horn, Stag, and every variety of mounting, all warranted. Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, with Silver, Pearl, Ivory, and Plated Handles, in cases of 12, 18, or 24 pairs, also plated Fish-eating Knives from 4s. per dozen. Silver and Plated Fish Carvers of the newest and most elegant designs always in stock. London agents for Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons' celebrated cutlery.
DEANE and Co.'s General Furnishing Ironmongers, Warehouse (opening to the Monument), London Bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.

—SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained
a. d. Cream-laid note...3 0 per rm. Cream-laid adhe- sive envelopes...3 0 pr 1000
Bordered note...4 0 " Large commercial envelopes...4 0 "
Straw paper...5 6 " Large American buff envelopes...3 6 "
Blue commercial note...3 0 " Foolscap paper...7 0 per rm.
Ditto, letter size...6 0 " Commercial pens...1 0 pr gross.
Sermon paper...4 6 "

A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, priced and numbered) sent free, together with a price list, on receipt of four stamps. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on either paper or envelopes. CARRIAGE PAID on all orders over 20s.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 95 and 104, London-wall, London, E.C.

THE 35s. INVERNESS WRAPPERS, THE 50s. TWEED SUITS, AND THE 10s. TROUSERS.

ARE all made to Order from the NEW SCOTCH CHEVIOT, all Wool Tweeds, of Winter substances, thoroughly shrunk, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W. Patterns and Designs, with directions for Measurement, sent free. THE TWO GUINEA DRESS or FROCK COAT, the GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS, and the HALF GUINEA WAISTCOATS.
N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

SYDENHAM ALPACA OVERCOATS for Summer Wear. Admirably adapted for the Parks, Day Festivals, Race-Courses, Country Rambles, Daily Town Wear, or the Sea-Side, and equally convenient for travelling in hot dry weather from the protection which they afford against dust, without the encumbrance of weight, or the restraint of transpiration. These goods are made with a degree of care hitherto unprecedented. Sydenham Trousers of fine light cloth, 17s. 6d.; Waistcoat to match, 8s. 6d.; Business or Park Coat, 17s. 6d.; Sydenham Summer Overcoat of Sea-Side, and equal to the best for 18s. 6d.; Gentlemen's complete Evening Dress or Opera Suit, 65s. The Sydenham construction as is now well known is effectually directed to secure the most perfect retentive and easy fit in all positions of the body. Made only by the Inventors, SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOT HAS all those advantages which secured such general popularity to Messrs. Nicoll's original paletot, that is to say, as it avoids giving to the wearer an outré appearance, the professional men, and all others, can use it during morning and afternoon, in or out of doors. Secondly, there is an absence of unnecessary seams, thus securing a more graceful outline, and a great saving in wear; the latter advantage is considerably enhanced by the application of a peculiar and neatly stitched binding, the mode of effecting which is patented.

In London, the NEW REGISTERED PALETOT can alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR YOUTH, &c. H. J. and D. NICOLL recommend for an out- side Coat the Hawke and Patent Cape Paletot; and for ordinary use the Cape Suit, such being well adapted for young gentlemen, on account of exhibiting considerable economy with general excellence. Gentlemen at Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, the Military Naval Schools, waited on by appointment. A great variety of materials adapted for the Killed or Highland Costume, as worn by the Royal Princes, may be seen at WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, Regent-street.

FOR LADIES. NICOLL'S PATENT HIGHLAND CLOAK is a combination of utility, elegance, and comfort. No Lady having seen or used such in travelling, for morning wear, or for covering full dress, would willingly be without one. It somewhat resembles the old Spanish Roquelaine, and has an elastic Capucine Hood. It is not cumbersome or heavy, and measures from 12 to 16 yards round the outer edge, falling in graceful folds from the shoulders; but by a mechanical contrivance (such being a part of the Patent) the wearer can instantly form semi-sleeves, and thus leave the arms at liberty: at the same time the Cloak can be made as quickly to resume its original shape. The materials chiefly used for travelling are the soft neutral-coloured shower-proof Woollen Cloths manufactured by this firm, but for the promenade other materials are provided. The price will be two guineas and a half for each Cloak; but with the Mécanique and a lined Hood a few shillings more are charged. This department is attended to by Cutters, who prepare Mantles of all kinds, with Velvet, Fur, or Cloth Jackets, either for in or out-door use. These at all times—like this Firm's Riding Habit—are in good taste and fit well. Female attendants may also be seen for Pantalons des Dames à Cheval, partially composed of Chambré. As no measure is required, the Patent Highland Cloak can be sent at once to any part of the Country, and is thus well adapted for a gift.
H. J. and D. NICOLL, Warwick House, 142 and 144, Regent-street, London.

NICOLL'S PATENT CAPE PALETOT offers the following desideratum: the Cape descends from the front part of the shoulders, and forms a species of sleeve for each arm, both are at perfect freedom, having to pass through enlarged apertures in the side or body of the Paletot; these apertures, however, are duly covered by the Cape, which does not appear at the back part of the Paletot, but only in the front, and thus serves to form hanging sleeves, at the same time concealing the hands when placed in the pockets. The garment is altogether most convenient and graceful in appearance, and can in London alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, REGENT-STREET; and 22, CORNHILL.

CAUTION.

IN consequence of many impudent attempts to deceive the public, it is necessary to state that all Messrs. Nicoll's manufactures may be distinguished by a trade mark, consisting of a silk label attached to each specimen; to copy this is fraud, and may be thus detected: if the garment is dark-coloured, the label has a black ground, with the firm's name and address woven by the Jacquard loom in gold-coloured silk; if the garment is light-coloured, the label has a pale drab ground, and red letters. Each garment is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price, and is of the best material.

H. J. and D. Nicoll have recognised agents in various parts of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and any information forwarded through them will be thankfully acknowledged or paid for, so that the same may lead to the prosecution of any person copying their trade mark, or making an unfair use of their name; that is to say, in such a manner as may be calculated to mislead.
(Signed) H. J. and D. NICOLL, REGENT-STREET and CORNHILL, London.

OPENING OF NEW PREMISES.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the magnificent and capacious premises, 189 and 190, Tottenham-court-road, corner of Francis-street, London, were opened on MONDAY, the 25th of October, as a first-class Clothing and Outfitting Establishment, by a WRENE HYAM, in connexion with his long celebrated house, 36, Gracechurch-street, City.

The stock, which consists of every description of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Attire, adapted to the present season, is of the most novel description, being manufactured by L. HYAM, within the last three months, expressly for this establishment. Everything that long experience and taste can suggest has been brought into requisition, in order to render this establishment not only the most popular, but of paramount importance to every class of the community. The Public are invited to inspect the immense assortment now on hand; and every garment will be sold at a mere fraction of profit, this combined with intrinsic goodness and great durability, L. HYAM hopes will ensure universal support. In the ordered department, cutters of great talent and experience are engaged, thus ensuring to those who favour L. HYAM with their patronage in this department the certainty of obtaining superior garments, both in quality, workmanship, and durability, at a great reduction in prices.

L. HYAM, TAILOR, CLOTHIER, AND OUTFITTER.
West End Establishment—189 and 190, Tottenham-court-road, W. City Establishment—36, Gracechurch-street, City, E.C.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY. Estab- lished 16 years, for the SALE of HOUSEHOLD and FAMILY LINEN of the best quality, every article made especially for their different uses, and warranted for durability and purity of bleach.
City Branch, 105, Fleet-street (E.C.); West End Branch, 130, New Bond-street (W.).

NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY'S LISTS of PRICES contains full particulars, prices, and widths. Sent free by post.
City Branch, 105, Fleet-street (E.C.), foot of Ludgate-hill; West End Branch, 130, New Bond-street (W.), corner of Grosvenor-street.

NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY. LADIES are INVITED to SEND for PATTERNS for com- parison, and free by post.
Address either to the City Branch, 105, Fleet-street (E.C.), or 130, New Bond-street (W.).

NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY. OLD PATTERN BRUSSELS CARPETS, original prices 4s. 9d. per yard, are selling at 3s. 6d. A large stock now on hand of Tapestry Brussels, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Velvet Pile and Turkey Carpets, Table Covers, and Curtains of every description. Price lists free. Patterns forwarded in town or country.
Address, 105, Fleet-street (E.C.).

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY. By Voluntary Contributions, New Candidates should be immediately nominated. Children, whether orphans or not, of parents once in prosperity, are eligible for this Institution. Subscriptions gratefully received.
Office, 2, Walbrook. E. F. LEES, Secretary.

HANWELL COLLEGE, MIDDLESEX, is still retaining its high character.—United States Gazette.
A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev. Dr. Emerton, the principal.

WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA. DENMAN, INTRODUCER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c., 29s. per dozen, bottles included. A PINT SAMPLE OF EACH FOR 24 STAMPS.
Wine in Cask forwarded to any Railway Station in England.
Extract from the *Lancet*, July 10th, 1858.

THE WINES OF SOUTH AFRICA.—"We have visited Mr. DENMAN'S Stores, selected in all eleven samples of wine, and have subjected them to careful analysis. Our examination has extended to an estimation of their bouquet and flavour, their acidity and sweetness, the amount of wine stone, the strength in alcohol, and particularly to their purity. We have to state that these Wines, though branded to a much less extent than sherris, are yet on the average nearly as strong; that they are pure, wholesome, and perfectly free from adulteration. Indeed, considering the low price at which they are sold, their quality is remarkable."
EXCELSIOR BRANDY, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon; or 30s. per dozen.

Terms Cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross Cheques—"Bank of London." Price Lists, with Dr. Hassall's Analysis, forwarded on application.—JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street, corner of Railway-plain, London.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.—Our superior SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c., in brilliant condition, 20s. per dozen.

"I find your wine to be pure and unadulterated."
"It. LETHBRIDGE, M.D., London Hospital."
Pint Sample of either. Twelve Stamps. Terms—Cash or Reference. Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus.
The Analysis of Dr. Lethbridge sent free on application. Colonial Brandy, 15s. per Gallon.—VELLIE and HUGHES, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 25, Crutched-friars, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

WHISKIES—EQUALISATION OF DUTY. The choicest Scotch and Irish from 14s. to 18s. per gallon. OWEN and Co., 75, Lower Thames-street, London, E.C., opposite the Custom House. Shipping and the Trade supplied.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS. HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO. are now delivering the October Brewings of the above celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouches for by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day. Supplied in bottles, also in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 51, Pall-Mall.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.—Notice of In- junction. The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of WILLIAM Lazenby, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lazenby," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1858. 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

TO INVALIDS, Merchants, and others.—The PATENT ALBERT PORTABLE LOUNGING CHAIR, the most luxurious and cheapest ever manufactured. Self-propelling Bath, Brighton, and every other description of chair for in and out-door use. Mechanism and bed of every description, perambulators, &c. (the largest assortment in the world), always on hand for sale or hire. Agents—Messrs. Smith, Taylor, and Co. Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, and Samarang; Messrs. F. V. Browne and Co., Calcutta. Sole patentee and manufacturer, J. WARD, 5 and 6, Leicester-square, W.C. Established 25 years.

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE events of the week are many and, for the most part, of much interest. The opening of Japan—of which we have within the last few days received detailed accounts—is an achievement in every way remarkable, and alone would have served to make the week's record memorable. We have given in another place something of an account of the extraordinary people with whom after so many vain endeavours we are at length permitted to hold intercourse. Letters written under the excitement of recent impression have been sent to England stating that "never was there a people more ready to adapt themselves to the changes and progress of the world than they are." About that opinion we have our doubts; and at all events it is too early in the day to pronounce so decidedly. It is enough, at present, to be sure of the great fact that the ancient exclusiveness of this extraordinary nation has been broken down, and to hope that while we reap the solid advantages of an extended commerce, the Japanese may not have cause to regret the introduction of European influences and European standards of civilisation and morals.

Europe, in fact, is not in a condition at the present moment to dictate such standards, even to countries the social and political systems of which contain as much of barbarism as those of Japan.

We of England are not beloved wherever it pleases us to set up our standards. It is because we are so little loved in those Ionian Islands, where we have been trying to force our political system upon a race alien to us, in religion, language, or national habits, that we are sending Mr. Gladstone out as Lord High Commissioner, in the faint hope that he will find means of pacifying and reconciling the Ionian republicans to the British power. We have given them free representative institutions, but we would forbid them to use them in the way dictated by their political wants and wishes, which all tend towards the incorporation of the islands in the kingdom of Greece. It would be to deliver them over to the power of Austria, we say; we do not admit that it would be to sacrifice an important strategic position in the Mediterranean.

Nor could we offer as a pattern of high civilisation the present state of our "religious world," where the word of peace is made a never-ceasing battle-cry of rival Churches and rival creeds; one Church building up four foot walls between its dead and the mortal remains of dissenters from the letter of its ordinances; the other ravishing little helpless children from their parents' keeping, because it holds that out of its pale there is no hope of salvation, and makes murder even a meritorious act when committed for the purpose of bringing a soul to paradise.

In Ireland there is a state of things—certainly passing away, but active still—which could by no means be pointed to as the admirable fruit of European civilisation. It is very nearly certain that in Japan such an atrocity as the attempt to murder the Reverend Mr. Nixon would never have been thought of; very certain is it that no writer in Japan would have been found to comment upon the perpetration of such a deed in the spirit of the writer in the *Nation* of last Sunday, who rapturously described how the landlord's "teeth had been drawn." Nor is it probable that in any Japanese temple a priest could be found who, in his zeal for the aggrandisement of his Church, would so utterly belie its history, so impudently pervert notorious facts, and claim respect for a temporal power which has been a burden on Europe for half a dozen centuries, as Cardinal Wiseman has been doing within the week.

Europe, indeed, has little that it can offer with confidence to Japan in the way of example. The conduct of strong Governments towards weak ones, as in the dispute of France with Portugal, would not suggest very high notions of national honour. Nobody in England was taken in by the announcement of the *Moniteur*, that the affair of the Charles-Georges had been settled to the satisfaction of Portugal; we have the real facts of the case now set forth without reserve in the official Lisbon paper; and we see that Portugal, maintaining itself to be in the right, receiving from France no confutation of the facts, but only threats of hostile measures which it could not hope to resist, gives up the ship and will pay whatever sum the French Government chooses to extort. In the mean time the Portuguese are indignant at the part which England has played in the "settlement" of this question, leaving their Government to cope with a lawless antagonist, and withholding from it even moral support on a question which is as much English as Portuguese. Our position is an absurdity; we cannot even protect the friends who are doing work which we have forced upon them. It matters little at the present time whether the Emperor have law on his side or not; if he have it not, he will make it.

In his own country, within a week, we have seen what "law and order" are in his hands. The Count de Montalembert is to be prosecuted for speaking warmly in praise of English institutions—praise which the Emperor construes into meaning treason to his power "under the Constitution" of France. What is to be said of the law or justice of a country in which a high legal functionary dares, in his address at the opening of the law-courts, to tell the judges that "above all things they must remember that they render justice in the name of the Emperor, and that they must strive to be the representatives not only of his public authority, but also

of his private and personal sentiments!" It is aid that if the Government is so blind to the suggestions of prudence as to bring Count Montalembert to trial, the Count will defend himself!

In Prussia, the constitution is being worked in such a way as to enable the Prince Regent to do what he will with the help of a Ministry of his own. The Manteuffel Cabinet holds office only until their successors are ready to take their places. The Prince of Hohenzollern, who is charged with the duty of forming a new Ministry, is believed to have liberal and progressive tendencies: he is a soldier, however, and bound to the throne of Prussia by peculiar ties, having in 1849 surrendered to it his sovereign rights for the purpose of incorporating the territories of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen with the kingdom of Prussia. Too much, therefore, must not be expected on the side of popular liberty from his administration. We have also another reason given us from Berlin for not being over sanguine as to the use which the present Government of Prussia are going to make of the "Constitution." It has addressed a circular to the heads of the police throughout the kingdom, directing them what to do with reference to the coming elections; they are to use their influence to direct the electors to return such candidates only as shall be acceptable to the Government, taking care to do their spiriting gently—that is, without actual violence. In the name of the constitution, of course.

At home, with all our short-comings, we certainly do better with our constitutional powers. Even with regard to abuses in the army—the most unhelpful of chronic abuses—we are never wholly without hope of amendment. This week, the Duke of Cambridge has cheered us with the spectacle of a Commander-in-Chief reprimanding a Court-martial for not sustaining the character of the army. A young ensign—after being warned against indulgence in the ungentlemanly practice of "practical joking"—had the temerity to go to another ensign's apartment, upset his furniture, and cause his bed to take fire: the Court-martial before whom the chief of the charges were established let the young "gentleman" off with a reprimand. The Duke of Cambridge has not set aside the judgment, but he has called upon future Courts-martial to take better care to punish men brought before them for similar conduct, which, he says, is unbecoming the character of an "officer and a gentleman."

In connexion with the great bank-failures we have had Mr. Humphrey Brown before the Bankruptcy Court, "looking in as good health and spirits as the greatest of his admirers could desire." The assignees offered no opposition, and Mr. Brown, who will be relieved from the weight of a "mountain of prejudice," as his counsel said for him, passed without a word of comment from the bench.

In connexion with the Liverpool Borough Bank. Mr. Dixon has applied successfully to the Court of Queen's Bench for a new trial.

The tragedy at Bradford is a fit climax to the story of fraud which was brought to light a year or two back, when upon careful examination it was found that wholesome and unadulterated articles of food were exceptions to the rule regulating supply. A wholesale confectioner at Bradford makes a villanous compound of sugar, plaster of Paris, &c., and sells it as peppermint-lozenges. He buys his plaster of Paris of a chemist, under the names of "daft" or "alibi." Once, when he sends for "daft," the chemist is ill, and his shop-boy, not yet conversant with the "mysteries" of his profession, has to inquire of his master where the "daft" is kept. He is directed to go into the cellar, where he will find a tub containing a white powder—that is "daft." He goes down; finds two tubs containing white powder, chooses from one, and supplies as "daft"—arsenic! The "peppermint lozenges" are compounded; a retail dealer purchases between thirty and forty pounds of them; sells them in the open market-place of Bradford, and—fifteen people are destroyed, and 170 more are at this moment dangerously ill. But what is to be done? Alas! the poison-lozenges of Bradford are only the results of a system of trade. We may vow never to eat another lozenge; but, while the standard of trading morality is so low, we may not hope to escape plaster of Paris, in one form or another—nor even arsenic.

In London, at the present moment, we have a horror of a different kind. The parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields having determined to build upon the site of its burial-place in Pratt-street, Camden Town, has set a number of navies to work to clear the ground of its dead. The fellows set to work in the most revoltingly brutal way, and scattered the fragments of bodies right and left, until the on-looking public is worked into a frenzy of disgust and indignation. The navies have been stoned from the ground, and a riot is not unlikely to be the end of the hideous struggle if the matter is not decided by the interference of the Home Secretary.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—In order to aid in the formation of a series of the works of British engravers, which is in progress at the Museum of Art, South Kensington, Mr. Sheepshanks has given a valuable collection of many hundred engravings, chiefly proof impressions, together with several series exhibiting the various states of the plates. The donation includes many impressions after paintings by Leslie, Landseer, and others, whose works form portion of the gallery of pictures which he gave to the public. Mr. Sheepshanks has also given an interesting and valuable collection of etchings by Landseer and others.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—The problem of the possibility of taking photographic pictures and portraits by artificial light has been satisfactorily solved by a gentleman named Moule, who has discovered a light by the aid of which pictures can be taken at night. The pictures are remarkable for a beauty of shade seldom seen in those taken in the ordinary way. The light is produced by burning a compound called "photogenic composition," and no doubt, in a very short time, photographing by night will become as popular as it is now by day.

MEMORIAL WINDOW.—In the beautiful little chapel erected by the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, the Rev. H. Usher, of Broadwell Rectory, Gloucester, has placed another memorial window—one in all respects unquestionably the finest which modern art has produced. The subject is the Adoration of the Magi—all the figures being life-like and pictorially grouped. In gem-like brilliancy the glass far exceeds any other modern-stained glass in the city, and the foliage, adopted from the windows of the cathedral of Bourges, is unsurpassed. The following is the inscription:—"In affectionate remembrance of Humphrey and Susannah Waldo Sibthorp, his father and mother, Hamfrey Waldo Sibthorp, Rector of Washington, places this window."—*Stamford Mercury*.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The health of London is reported by the Registrar-General to be in about the usual state for the period of the year, the rate of mortality being only slightly in excess of the average. There was no diminution last week in the deaths from scarlatina; they again amounted to 156. The total deaths were 1183, and births 1780. Dr. Letheby reports the mortality returns for the City as a little below the average, the total deaths being 45.

Home Intelligence.

THE EDUCATION MOVEMENT.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.—On Saturday, at Burnley, there was a large gathering of the East Lancashire Union of Mechanics' Institutions, at the distribution of prizes to the successful candidates at the recent examinations held by one of her Majesty's Inspectors. The Marquis of Hartington, who presided, said he was glad to find that Mr. Gladstone had expressed the same views as to the importance of competitive examinations which he himself urged upon the members of this Union last year. He believed it was impossible to obtain any success without the introduction of the principle of competition. The education of the working classes terminated very early, and it was acknowledged that some further education, or some assistance towards self-education, was absolutely needed. The only way in which this could be provided was by mechanics' institutions or schools. It was one of the great objects of this Union to revive and strengthen such institutions; and he was glad to find that it had been successful. A letter had been received from Mr. C. B. Adderley, M.P., offering, as a proof of the cordial interest which he took in the present experiment, to give a prize. Mr. Adderley added, "I am anxious to do this as a mark of the sense I ought officially to entertain of the importance of the Union which you have well established for the secondary education of the working classes."—Viscount Goderich, M.P., said; This work of secondary education is at present the most important branch of the great subject of education. All who are engaged in the conducting of primary schools are met by one great difficulty, that the children of the working classes are taken away from those schools at so early an age as to make it impossible that they should have received any extended education, or have been soundly grounded in the elements of knowledge. The remedy which has suggested itself is this,—that we should endeavour to get hold of these lads and young women after they have left the day school, and devise means whereby they may continue the education they have received, either in evening classes or in mechanics' institutions. Various institutions have been established for this purpose; but our experience teaches us that in numberless cases they do not satisfactorily fulfil the function of institutions for secondary education. Something, then, was wanting by which institutions of this kind might be made more effectually to do the work for which they were intended. I think that no means of which I have yet heard seem so thoroughly and effectually to carry out the object in view as that which you are endeavouring in this Union to apply. The distinguishing feature of this Union is not merely that it brings about a union of institutions of a particular district, but that it provides them with trained teachers, persons whose competence has been tested, and who are able to go week after week teaching in their classes, and pointing out to those engaged in the local management the means by which those classes may be altered effectually. This Union affords the means whereby the various institutions of which it is composed may be brought together, and their respective merits tested by competition. The result of that is to give a great stimulus to the exertions of each individual institution. At the same time, by the incentive of prizes, the students of the institution are stimulated to exercise, and stimulated by the particular kind of examination which has been adopted to strive for the attainment of a sound English education. I am glad to see that in these examinations too much is not attempted. And now a few words as to the students. It is no easy task for them when they have left their work in the factory to attend these evening classes night after night for the purpose of cultivating their intellects. I am not one of those who think there is anything inconsistent between learning and work; on the contrary, I believe that they mutually aid one another; and if you are to choose, I would prefer to have a combination of work and learning rather than of study and leisure. In conclusion, let me say that I consider the experiment as one of the most important that is going on; and I trust that our example will be followed in other parts of the kingdom.—The Bishop of Manchester spoke in warm terms of the progress of the Union. He advised the students to read English from the best authors; and when studying geography, to connect it with historical events.—The Right Hon. W. Cowper said: I am glad to have an opportunity of saying that I think the organisation of this Union deserves a good deal of attention, and might advantageously be imitated elsewhere.—Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P., strongly advocated the establishment of drawing-schools, and also congratulated the meeting upon the success which had hitherto attended the Union.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

The treaty which the Earl of Elgin has succeeded in concluding with the empire of Japan cannot fail eventually to produce important results as affecting the foreign commerce of this country; and the particulars of

the convention (as far as they have reached us) with the circumstances attending the negotiations and visit of the representative of Great Britain, possess much interest.

With regard to the treaty, the *North China Herald* justly remarks that it has been effected upon advantageous terms for us:—"We understand that the American treaty, signed immediately upon the arrival of the intelligence of the Treaty of Tien-sin, forms to a great extent the base of the treaty which has just been negotiated by the British Plenipotentiary. It provides for a resident minister at the Court of Jeddo, for the opening of the ports of Kanagawa, Nagasaki, and Hakodadi, within the term of one year, and later a port on the west and another on the east coast are to be opened, while the cities of Jeddo and Ohosaka are to be thrown open to trade. The commercial arrangements are on the most liberal possible scale. Exports are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. Imports are charged with a duty of 20 per cent. A list of articles on which an import duty of only 5 per cent. is charged, is excepted from this general provision, and one of the most important concessions which we are informed was obtained by Lord Elgin was the insertion in this latter list of cotton and woollen goods. The market thus created for our home manufactures will rival that afforded by the vast empire lately thrown open by the treaty of Tien-sin. Another important provision, which is not contained in the American treaty, is that by which it is agreed that the tariff shall be subject to revision at the end of five years. The Russian Minister, Count Putiatine, was at Jeddo while Lord Elgin was there; his treaty differs in no material points."

A correspondent of the *Times* at Shanghai says that "Lord Elgin upon his arrival at Jeddo found the late Liberal Japanese Government, with whom the Americans had treated, had been turned out of office. The Conservative or aristocratic party had replaced the enlightened Prime Minister with whom we expected to treat by men of anti-progressive tendencies. So determined, indeed, was the resistance made to any innovation, and so keen their investigation of our demands, that the work of negotiation was not unattended with difficulty, and afforded no prospect of a liberal tendency."

On the 3rd of August her Majesty's ships *Furios*, *Retribution*, *Lee* (gunboat), and steam-yacht *Emperor*, destined as a present for his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, entered the port of Nagasaki, and cast anchor immediately off the city and Dutch factory of Desima. On the following day the *Calcutta*, having on board the Admiral, accompanied by the *Inflexible*, joined the squadron, and it became necessary to decide upon the steps which should be taken for the presentation of the yacht. The distance of Nagasaki from the capital of the empire rendered it undesirable that so important an act should be performed there. As Mr. Ward, who commanded the yacht, had been instructed to deliver it over if possible at Jeddo, it was therefore determined that he should proceed at once to that place. Lord Elgin determined, by accompanying the yacht, to avail himself of the opportunity which would thus be presented of gaining access to the capital, as by these means additional facilities would doubtless be afforded for carrying out the object he had in view.

No sooner was it decided that the presentation of the yacht should take place at Jeddo than the squadron started for Simoda. Heavy gales obliged all four ships to run in for shelter at the Bay of Nagasaki, and it was not until the morning of the 10th that they entered the bay of Simoda. Here was Mr. Townsend Harris, Consul-General of the United States, who kindly offered his services to Lord Elgin as an interpreter, which, with his knowledge of the language, were most valuable. The Ambassador heard from Mr. Harris that he had only returned a few days from Jeddo, where he had concluded his treaty, and where Count Putiatine was at that moment negotiating. The Dutch Resident at Nagasaki had also been for some time engaged in negotiating at Jeddo, but had failed altogether in signing any treaty at all. He was at that time on his return journey overland to Nagasaki. Simoda is eighty miles from Jeddo, at the extreme point of the gulf, at the head of which the capital is placed. Up this bay the squadron proceeded, with a fair wind, on the 12th, and reached a point opposite the Port of Kanagawa, beyond which no foreign ships had ever ventured, and where the Russian squadron could then be discerned at anchor. Captain Osborn, professing his readiness to approach as near the city as possible, Lord Elgin seemed determined not to lose an opportunity of establishing a precedent likely to be so important in our future intercourse with Japan, and, to the astonishment of both Russians and Japanese, the British ships deliberately passed the sacred limit, and ultimately anchored about a mile and a half from the city. The arrival of the British squadron in waters which the Japanese had sedulously represented as being too shallow to admit of the approach of large ships filled them with dismay and astonishment; boats followed each other, with officials of ascending degrees of rank, to beg them to return to Kanagawa; it was said the anchorage was dangerous; then that it would be impossible to procure and send off supplies. The merits of Kanagawa were expatiated on in vain; the paramount

duty was the delivery of the yacht at Jeddo, and to deliver the yacht there it was necessary to remain at the present anchorage. No sooner was this settled than the Japanese became perfectly reconciled to the arrangement, sent off supplies with great willingness, and began to prepare a residence on shore for Lord Elgin.

His Lordship, to the increasing astonishment of the natives, proceeded to land in state, amid the thunder of salutes, the inspiring strains of a naval band, and the flutter of hundreds of flags with which the ships were dressed. The procession was formed of four paddle-box boats, each with a 24-pound howitzer in her bows, enclosing between them the Ambassador's barge, the remainder of the ships' boats, with captains and officers all in full dress, leading the way. The band struck up "God save the Queen" as Lord Elgin landed, and was received and put into his chair by sundry two-sworded personages, the rest of the mission, together with some officers of the squadron, following on horseback. The crowd, which for upwards of a mile lined the streets leading to the building fixed on as the residence of the Embassy, was dense in the extreme.

The Commissioners, six in number, having had an interview with Lord Elgin at his residence respecting a treaty, his Lordship and staff, with some officers, visited the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Emperor's palace, where they were received in the presence of several official personages.

On the 16th of July the treaty was formally signed by Lord Elgin and the six Commissioners. At an interview held for the purpose some days previous Lord Elgin delivered to the Prince Minister the letter of Lord Clarendon presenting the steam yacht to the Emperor of Japan from her Majesty the Queen of England; preliminary arrangements were then made for transferring her, and it was proposed that her name should be changed to any other that they might suggest. Accordingly, after the treaty was signed, the party went on board. A salute of 21 guns was fired, in excellent time, from the fort, and the British colours were hauled down and the Japanese hoisted, the Retribution and Furious each saluting the flag with 21 guns. The Commissioners gave Lord Elgin a letter to Lord Clarendon in reply to the one they had received from him. On the 27th the expedition left Jeddo for Shanghai, arriving there on the 2nd of September.

The aspect of the country, as far as seen by the members of the expedition, is described as very fertile, the scenery in some instances romantic, and the climate delightful. Jeddo is described as a vast city, with two million and a half inhabitants, and an area equal to, if not greater than, that of London. The castle of the Emperor alone is computed to be capable of containing 40,000 souls.

JEDDO AND ITS INHABITANTS.

We extract from the *Times* correspondence the following description of the Japanese:—"Among the members of the expedition but one opinion prevailed with respect to the extraordinary evidences of civilisation which met the eye in every direction. Every house was surrounded by gardens laid out with exquisite taste, and the natural features of the country were admirably taken advantage of; a long ride was certain to be rewarded by a romantic scene. The tea-house is a national characteristic of Japan. The traveller need never be at a loss to find rest and refreshment; stretched upon the softest and cleanest of matting, imbibing the most delicately flavoured tea, inhaling through a short pipe the fragrant tobacco of Japan, he resigns himself to the ministrations of a bevy of fair damsels, who glide rapidly and noiselessly about, the most zealous and skilful of attendants. In their personal cleanliness the Japanese present a marked contrast to the Chinese: no deformed objects meet the eye in the crowded streets; contagious diseases seem almost unknown. Towards evening a large portion of the male and female population might be seen innocently 'tubbing' at the corners of the streets. In Jeddo they frequent large bathing establishments, the door of which is open to the passer-by, and presents a curious spectacle, more especially if the inmates of both sexes ingenuously rush to it to gaze at him. As if to harmonise with its surpassing natural endowments, Japan is peopled by a race whose qualities are of the most amiable and winning description, and whose material prosperity has been so equalised as to ensure happiness and contentment to all classes. We never saw two Japanese quarrel, and beggars have yet to be introduced with other luxuries of Western civilisation. Their exclusiveness has arisen, not, as in China, from an assumption of superiority over the rest of the world, but from a conviction that the well-being and happiness of the community would not be increased by the introduction of foreign tastes and luxuries. A propensity to imitate and adopt the appliances of civilisation is so strongly developed in Japan, that the changes now being effected will, in all probability, some day or other revolutionise the country. No one can doubt who has visited the two countries that the Chinese will still be navigating the canals of his country in the crazy old junks of his ancestors when the Japanese is skimming along his rivers in high-pressure steamers, or flying across the country behind a locomotive."

SCIENCE IN JAPAN.

Another correspondent says:—"The Japanese are

eager for knowledge. Never was there a people more ready to adapt themselves to the changes and progress of the world than they are. It is curious that while some of their customs are what we would deem rather barbarous, and while they are ignorant of many common things—while they still rip themselves up, and shoe their horses with straw because ignorant of any other method—they have jumped to a knowledge of certain branches of science which it has taken nations in Europe hundreds of years to attain. At Nagasaki they can turn out of their yard an engine for a railway or a steamer; Japanese captains and engineers command their men-of-war, of which there are steamers; they understand the electric telegraph; they make thermometers and barometers, theodolites, and, I believe, aeroids. Their spy-glasses and microscopes are good, and very cheap. They have a large glass manufactory which turns out glass little inferior to our own. They have a short line of railway somewhere in the interior, given by the Americans. Many of them speak Dutch, some English, all anxious to learn; everything is done by themselves, and when it is considered that it is not much more than ten years ago since they made this start, the advance they have made in that short time is perfectly wonderful."

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

The four men in custody on a charge of having in their possession copper-plates for the purpose of fraudulently manufacturing ten-rouble notes of the Bank of Russia, were finally examined on Saturday, when John Webster was discharged, and Woolley, Richard Webster, and Barnett committed.

Councill, remanded at Woolwich on a charge of firing a pistol at Inspector Budd, of the dockyard, with intent to murder him, has been again brought up, and the wounded man attended and gave his evidence. Councill was committed.

The November general sessions for Middlesex have commenced. James Skyes, alias Nicholson, was indicted for stealing a gold watch and chain, and other property. The evidence clearly established his guilt, and several former convictions having been proved against him, on one of which he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude, the court now condemned him to penal servitude for eight years.—William Robinson, a genteel-looking man, wearing three military decorations, was found guilty of stealing a glazier's diamond. After the witnesses had been heard, the prisoner strongly protested his innocence, but said he declined to call witnesses to his character as it would be his ruin. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.—William Jones and Priscilla Allen were indicted for breaking into the shop of James Robinson, and stealing a quantity of boots and shoes, his property; and John Barnett was indicted for receiving the stolen goods; they were all found guilty. Nothing was known against Allen; but the two male prisoners were proved to be very old offenders, who had been previously convicted. Barnett was the last of a gang who had been nearly all transported, and he had gained a living by receiving and selling stolen goods. Allen was sentenced to hard labour for twelve months, and Jones was sentenced to seven years', and Barnett to ten years' penal servitude.

A French advocate named Griesdon, who has been in this country about eighteen months, preferred a charge at Marlborough-street police-court against Jean Cazaador, a designer, of Tottenham-court-road, of conspiring, with another man named Victor, to defraud him of a sum of money. The prosecutor had accepted a kind invitation to join in "a little game with some respectable persons;" this was followed by others, and each succeeding game found his purse getting steadily lighter, until it was relieved of the sum of 200*l*. The case was adjourned for a week, until Victor, who is in custody at Liverpool, can be produced.

Brown, the coachman charged with causing the death of Robert Langham, by striking him on the head, was brought before Mr. Beadon, at Marlborough-street, and on the evidence of the surgeon being heard, the prisoner was committed on the charge of manslaughter.

Mr. Drewell, pyrotechnist, has been fined 5*l*. by Mr. Elliott, for the dangerous practice of selling fireworks.

Michaelmas term commenced on Tuesday. All the law courts in London were opened with the usual formalities. The Chancery and Common Law Judges, Queen's Counsel, Serjeants-at-Law, and other functionaries, breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor, at his house, where the Lord Mayor of London elect was presented, and her Majesty's satisfaction at the choice of the electors was declared.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, assignees were chosen in the case of George Montague Evans, who practised as a solicitor at Farnham, Surrey, but who was adjudicated bankrupt as a scrivener of Boulogne, to which place, it appears, he travelled a few months ago.

At the Marylebone police-court an extraordinary application was made by Mr. Overton, a member of the Marylebone vestry. He stated that a daughter of his had been engaged as a companion in a gentleman's family, and that the result was her conversion to the Catholic religion. He wished to know whether he could

demand the restoration of his daughter and her submission to parental authority. As the young lady was twenty-two years of age, and therefore old enough to judge for herself, the magistrate could not interfere in the matter.

At the Marlborough-street police-court, a Mr. John Haman charged a number of prostitutes, and two other persons, with having been parties to a robbery of bank-notes and gold which had been effected on his person in a brothel near Leicester-square. If gentlemen from the country will go into brothels during their visits to London, this is the treatment they may expect to meet with, and they may also anticipate the consequent exposure.

A most extraordinary scene occurred in the Court of Bankruptcy this week, of which the *Daily News* gives the following version:—"Mr. Sargood, a barrister of some standing, having considerable practice in such cases, appeared for the assignees, to oppose the passing of a bankrupt named Saunders. The principal grounds of opposition were urged by Mr. Sargood with perfect temper, but with firmness. The manner in which they were met by Mr. Commissioner Fane is almost incredible. After the bankrupt had explicitly admitted the utter falsehood of the statements on his balance-sheet, the Commissioner, resolved apparently that the man should pass if possible, in spite of Mr. Sargood, endeavoured to make him retract his retraction, and answer the contradiction that he had just been compelled to make on oath. The only result of this attempt on the part of the Judge was to involve his insolvent protégé in a still more hopeless entanglement of equivocation and falsehood. When Mr. Sargood earnestly entreated the Commissioner to take a note of a particularly important answer, his reply was, 'I am not to be dictated to as to what I am to do; of what I choose I will take a note.' Mr. Sargood asked it as a favour; the answer was, 'I shan't do it.' Mr. Burkitt, the solicitor, fared no better when he made the same request. 'Will your Honour be kind enough to take that down?' The Commissioner: 'It would be better if you would do your duty, and not interfere with mine. You know perfectly well that it is the duty of the solicitor to the bankruptcy to take down the evidence.' Mr. Burkitt: 'Then, if I do so, will your Honour sign my notes?' The Commissioner: 'If you do not conduct yourself with decency and propriety I shall not stay here.' The Commissioner did stay, but it was only still further to expose himself. His conduct became worse and worse. He called on a fresh cause. He took notes and signed documents relating to other bankruptcies. Finally, breaking through Mr. Sargood's address, the Commissioner, turning to the bankrupt, asked abruptly whether he was prepared to sign the papers—the papers, he observed, which he had sworn to be false. Mr. Sargood: 'You are not at liberty to pass him if I show they are wrong. I do not think any judge in the kingdom would allow him to do so.' The Commissioner: 'I allow him to judge for himself.' The barrister's further expostulations were cut short by the Judge putting on his hat and rising to leave the court. Mr. Sargood: 'Do you adjourn this sitting, then, sir?' The Commissioner: 'I cannot. You must go to another court.' His Honour then retired, leaving it a subject of animated discussion whether the bankrupt had been passed or adjourned. It appears, according to Mr. Burkitt, that to pass the bankrupt under the circumstances was too strong a measure even for Mr. Commissioner Fane. He returned to make an entry that the bankrupt could not be sworn to his statement, and then—retired for his vacation.' The Commissioner has written a letter to the *Daily News*, giving his version of the case. He says that he considered the bankrupt hardly dealt with, and that it was his duty to protect him. He adds:—"I have not presided in a court of justice twenty-five years without being able soon to see who are honest and who knavish. I soon saw that Saunders was an honest man, and of course took his part against his son, who had made him bankrupt, and his son's supporters. My reward was the adoption of a tone of insult from Mr. Sargood and the solicitor who instructed him, to which I dare say I replied in a tone expressing what I felt towards persons aiding such a son against such a father."

At the Guildhall, Oliver, the stockbroker charged with unlawfully appropriating to his own use the sum of 5000*l*. belonging to Miss Ada Dance, has undergone another examination. Some additional evidence was forthcoming, and the case against the prisoner resolved itself into two charges. The first was the misappropriation of the Canadian securities, which he had purchased for Miss Dance to the extent of 3500*l*. and the second, the entire appropriation to his own use of the balance of the money, amounting to 1500*l*. The prisoner was committed for trial, and the Alderman required two sureties of 5000*l*. each as bail. Another charge was also preferred against the prisoner, by a gentleman resident in Northumberland, of unlawfully dealing with shares of various companies, said to have been abstracted from a box of deeds. The further investigation of this new charge is adjourned until the arrival of the prosecutor from Paris.

Parochial matters appear to be in a very unpleasant state in St. Pancras. A few weeks ago several collectors

were dismissed for malversation of funds, and now the vestry-clerk has been dismissed for keeping back certain rents which he had received. A very exciting scene took place in the Vestry Hall on Wednesday, when the conduct of Mr. Cook, the vestry-clerk, was discussed, and a motion for his immediate dismissal was carried by 43 to 8. His books, boxes, and private room were ordered to be locked up and sealed until a committee of investigation could meet to examine them and report thereon. A report was then presented from the directors of the poor that the clerk to that board had absconded. A resolution was agreed to for offering a reward for the apprehension of Mr. Birchmore, the absconded relieving overseer, and Mr. Hibbard, clerk to the directors. Another complication then arose in the resignation of Mr. Salmon, the newly-elected collector of No. 2 Ward, in the place of Hallam absconded, on account of his alleged incompetency to discharge the duty from the state of the books.

Mr. Justice Hill took the oath and his seat on Wednesday as one of the puisne judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. Lord Campbell improved the opportunity to congratulate the public on the abolition of that part of the oath abjuring the descendants of the Stuarts.

In the case of Waddington against the City of London Union, judgment has been given by the Court of Error. The facts will be remembered. A collector of rates for the City of London Union, one Manini, embezzled some forty thousand pounds of the Union money, and the guardians, to supply the deficiency, made a special rate on all the parishes in the Union equally. As Manini was collector only in some parishes, the others disputed the validity of the rate, but the Court of Queen's Bench affirmed it. The Court of Error has, however, reversed the decision of the Queen's Bench, and laid it down as law that none of the parishes whose rates Manini did not collect are liable.

At the Mansion-house, Mr. Benjamin, a fish salesman of Billingsgate, was charged with having exposed for sale salmon obtained from the Tweed during the "closed season." This being contrary to the law, Mr. Benjamin was fined half-a-crown on each fish.

In the Court of Bankruptcy an adjourned meeting in the case of Mr. Humphrey Brown took place. The balance-sheet appeared to be satisfactory to Mr. Linklater. Mr. Bagley, for the bankrupt, expressed his belief that the prejudice against Mr. Brown would be removed before he left the Court. The certificate meeting was appointed to be held on the 30th November.

The affairs of the Liverpool Borough Bank came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday on an application of the Attorney-General for a rule to show cause why the verdict, in the case of Scott and another against Dixon, should not be set aside. The plaintiffs were shareholders of the Liverpool Borough Bank, and had brought an action against the defendant, who was a director of the bank, for the money which they had, as they alleged, lost in that undertaking by fraudulent representations. The Attorney-General's application was founded principally upon two points, first, that there was no evidence to support the charge, which was left to inquiry, and secondly, that no representation at all was made by the defendant to the plaintiffs. Further, he would move on the rejection of evidence which ought to have been admitted. He would also certainly ask their Lordships, if it became necessary, whether the verdict was not against the evidence; but the great question turned upon a single sentence in a written document, and their Lordships would be able, therefore, to dispose of the case on its true merits, without entering into any conflicting evidence or considering too minutely the multitudinous facts involved in its history. When the bank was established in 1836 the issue of shares was limited, but it was contemplated, and at last carried into effect, that there should be 100,000 shares of 10*l.* each, consequently the capital was 1,000,000*l.* sterling. There were twelve directors who carried on the business of the bank, with the assistance of a manager, who was the chief officer, and other persons in their employ. It might be supposed that every individual director made himself acquainted with all the details of the business of the bank, with the state of accounts, the debts and credits, assets and liabilities; but such was not the system upon which the concern was founded. All the accounts and details calculated to show at any time the real condition of the bank were confined to the manager, and two managing directors. As early as 1837, and in the first general report, credit was expressly claimed for the mode of carrying on the business by which the particular transaction of customers were only known to a select body of three persons. The Attorney-General then entered into an analysis of the bank's accounts, for the purpose of showing that the statements in the report of July, 1837, were not false and fraudulent, but a fair representation of the real position of the establishment, so far as it could be then ascertained. He trusted that the court would grant a rule in a case so novel in its facts and so fearful in all its consequences to the defendant, who, if the verdict stood, would be a ruined man. Nearly two years before the bank failed, Mr. Dixon expressed dissatisfaction at the limited knowledge of the bank's

affairs which was permitted to the directors. He over and over again insisted upon the directors being better informed upon them, but it was only on the 4th of July, 1837, twenty-four days before the report was made, that he was appointed a managing director, and immediately a system commenced which if it had been pursued during the previous three or four years, the unhappy results which took place would not have followed. Before he consented to a dividend he desired to have a report of the state of accounts from the manager, and having found that the whole reserve fund was lost, he, therefore, at the board meeting, strongly opposed the declaration of a dividend, and succeeded in carrying his point. Yet this was the man who was charged with fraud and falsehood, and selected as the solvent individual among the directors to be proceeded against. The last point was the rejection as evidence, by the learned judge, of the report of 1837, which stated that as the pecuniary transactions of customers were only known to three persons, the bank combined with the secrecy of a private, the security of a joint-stock bank. Lord Campbell said: You have stated points of infinite importance to the commercial world, and I think you ought to take a rule to show cause generally. Rule granted.

IRELAND.

GALWAY AND AMERICA.—The following statement appears in the *Galway Vindicator*:—"Last week Mr. Seymour Clarke and Mr. Walter Leith, of the Great Northern Railway Company, and Mr. Wilkinson, of the London and Sheffield Railway, arrived in Galway, with a view of seeing and judging of the commercial capabilities of this port. From Mr. Weir, general manager, and Captain Thompson, marine superintendent, they received the fullest information respecting the facilities and advantages which Galway possessed, and was about to receive, to render it in every respect suitable for a Transatlantic packet station. They expressed themselves delighted with the fine bay and harbour. These gentlemen have visited Galway in order to enter into arrangements with the Irish railway companies and the directors of the Lever line for the transmission of the American traffic on their English lines by the new route *via* Galway. Father Daly pointed out from the Admiralty chart the capabilities of the harbour, and gave the gentlemen all the information respecting Galway with which he is so thoroughly conversant." The *Vindicator* contains information respecting a project for the establishment of telegraphic communication between Galway and Quebec:—"In the event of opening communication with America by a new and improved construction of the electric wire, Galway is looked to by Englishmen of business and enterprise, this Irish port having so eminently succeeded in establishing a fleet of steamers between the countries. A company is in course of formation to be called the British and Canadian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited), to connect British North America with Great Britain by electric telegraph, commencing with that portion of the line between Galway and Quebec, and extending it onwards to the Pacific as soon after as may be deemed expedient. The wire to be used will be of a totally different nature and construction from any hitherto employed, and the whole arrangements will be such as to secure its being successfully laid."

MARRIAGE OF THE LORD-LIUTENANT.—On Wednesday the Earl of Eglinton was married to Lady Adela Capel, at the Viceregal Lodge. The proceedings were strictly private. Lady A. Capel arrived at Kingstown on Tuesday evening, accompanied by her father, the Earl of Essex. The bride and bridegroom remain at the Viceregal Lodge.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—A meeting of magistrates and gentlemen of the county Donegal was held on Saturday, at Letterkenny, when a reward of 500*l.* was agreed to be offered for the conviction of the assassins. Mr. Nixon is going on favourably, and almost out of danger. He cannot speak, his tongue is so injured by a slug having gone through it. One of the bullets lodged in the bonnet of his daughter, who was with him at the time of the attack. No effort is being spared to hunt up the intending assassins. Mr. Cruise, R.M., and some hundred additional constabulary are still in the district where the attempt was made. Several arrests have been effected. The correspondent of *Saunders's News Letter*, writing from the neighbourhood of the outrage, states that there is a report current that the Ribbon fraternity are determined to shoot every one who was summoned to London and gave evidence which so fully exposed the falsehood of the priests' appeal.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—On Sunday night the inhabitants of Cork were aroused by a heavy cannonade from H.M.'s ship *Hawke*, 60, Capt. Crispin, which lies at anchor above the guard-ship *Nile*, between Haulbowline Island and Whitepoint. This firing continued for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and is thus explained by the *Cork Examiner*. On Sunday night the ship was left in charge of the third lieutenant, who had invited a gentleman to dine with him. About ten o'clock both appeared on deck, and the officer directed the gunner to call up the men and fire a volley. The gunner expostulated, but his superior having indignantly desired him to obey his orders or abide by the consequences of a refusal,

he was bound to comply. All Queenstown was up and out, the greatest consternation prevailing. The officer on board the flag-ship *Nile* thought that a mutiny had broken out in the *Hawke*, and sent two officers to ascertain the cause; but when they came alongside the *Hawke* the officer told them that if they did not move off immediately he would give orders to have them fired upon. They accordingly returned. The following morning the officer was placed under arrest. We understand that, though a young man, he has been distinguished for bravery, and that it was only recently he returned from China in an invalided state. From this last circumstance it has been inferred that his intellect was weakened.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. REID, K.C.B.—This distinguished officer died on Sunday last. Sir William was born in 1791. He was educated at Musselburg, and subsequently at the Military Academy at Woolwich, whence he entered the Royal Engineers in 1808, and served under the Duke of Wellington to the end of the Peninsular war. He was made Colonel of the Engineers in 1854, and Major-General in 1856. From February, 1839, to October, 1846, he was Governor of Bermuda; from October, 1846, to August, 1848, Governor of the Windward Islands; and was appointed Governor of Malta in 1851. He is the author of two valuable works on the law of storms.

THE LATE DISTURBANCES AT SHEERNESS.—The General Commanding-in-Chief has had under his consideration the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held to investigate the circumstances attending the disturbances between certain men of the North Cork Rifles and the seamen, marines, and inhabitants of Sheerness, by which he was compelled, in order to restore and maintain the tranquillity of the town, to remove the regiment to Aldershot. His Royal Highness collects from the evidence that the militia "cannot be considered as the original aggressors."

ACCIDENT TO A TROOP-SHIP.—The steamship *Urgent*, Commander McDonald, on her way from the Mediterranean, got ashore on a shoal called East Pole, off the mouth of Chichester harbour, on Monday night, about half-past eight o'clock, and remained fast. She made signals of distress, and sent communications of her perilous position to the authorities of Portsmouth dockyard, who promptly sent assistance—the steam vessels *Echo* and *Pigmy*, with the requisite gear for such emergencies—and at high tide on Tuesday morning they succeeded in getting her off, apparently without much damage. The steamers towed her direct into Portsmouth harbour, and she was moored alongside the jetty. She brought home the wives and children (about 300) of the 91st, 46th, and 3rd Regiments, who have been sent on to India, and about 120 male invalids from other regiments, and men to join their depôts.

VAISSEUX BELIEUS.—A singular letter appears in the *Times*, which says:—"It has been stated publicly and frequently that the engine of destruction called the 'naval ram' was first invented by the Emperor of the French, and the idea of vessels propelled by steam, impervious to shot and shell from without, has been claimed as an original one by more than one. Not many years since, in America, a rich merchant named Stephens suffered seriously in his pocket from collisions at sea; his attention was turned to the subject, and it occurred to him that the tremendous force of steam power might be turned to account in naval warfare in the same way. In a word, he conceived the possibility of building a steam ram, and communicated his ideas to the Government. These notions were not appreciated, but Stephens was so impressed with the importance of the matter that he determined to set to work at once. Being a rich man, he met with no serious obstacle. Year after year went by, and gradually the leviathan progressed. The steamer was to be shot-proof by means of iron plates, and it was to travel at the rate of 20 knots an hour. It was to be propelled by six powerful engines, to be sharp at the bow and stern, being a bed of iron at both extremities, carrying one monster gun, and a heavy armament, after the Merrimac model. All she would have to fear would be being laid aboard. To prevent this she was to throw streams of boiling water from her sides, so as to be unapproachable. The enterprise gradually progressed, but Mr. Stephens did not live to see it completed, although he was fortunate enough to have his conception approved and his expenses refunded, the American Government carrying out his idea. This naval ram is now nearly finished, a yearly sum having been allotted to the work—so nearly as to be ready for immediate use, and what a fearful power is thus possessed by America!"

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.—We believe that it is the intention of the Commander-in-Chief and military authorities to raise, early in the ensuing year, an additional (5th) battalion to the Rifle Brigade.

PRACTICAL JOKES IN THE ARMY.—By a court-martial, held at Portsmouth, in July last, Ensign John James Scott, of the 47th Regiment, was found guilty of having, while on the sick list, left his barracks without permission, proceeded to the quarters of another officer, and, in his absence, upset his furniture and utensils, and disarranged his room, but his conduct was not, in the

finding of the court, "unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman." Furthermore, he was acquitted of being "disorderly." He was sentenced to be very severely reprimanded; and further, to be placed at the bottom of his regimental rank. Upon these proceedings his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has, in a general order, passed a severe comment. The order says:—"His Royal Highness cannot allow the officers of the army to be led astray by a tacit acquiescence in such erroneous opinions as appear to have been entertained by the members of this court-martial. He had hoped that since the publication of the orders by the late Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief, the disgraceful habit of practical jokes had been entirely discontinued. Those orders were personally delivered to and acknowledged by Ensign Scott, on his first appointment to a commission; his disobedience thereto was, therefore, unbecoming the character of an officer; and to conspire with another for the personal annoyance of a brother officer, by entering his room uninvited, to upset his furniture and utensils, and otherwise disarrange his room, can be designated by no other term than ungentlemanlike; neither, in the opinion of his Royal Highness, can it be otherwise than disorderly for an officer to be drunk in an hotel, and then and there otherwise to misconduct himself. His Royal Highness considers such conduct to be fitly described by the language of the charge, and he therefore recommends courts-martial to check, by adequate punishment, practices which a perseverance in cannot fail to affect the character of officers of the army as gentlemen."

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—There are twelve *corps d'armée*, each of which is composed of two infantry divisions and a cavalry brigade. Each infantry division consists of four regiments of the line, of a battalion of Chasseurs or frontier troops, and of two batteries; a cavalry brigade is composed of two regiments and of one battery of horse artillery. In case of need, Austria can bring into the field about 427,000 men; that is, 270,000 soldiers of the line, 20,000 chasseurs, 30,000 Croats, 15,000 cuirassiers and dragoons, 35,000 lancers and hussars, 45,000 artillerymen, with 1300 guns, and 21,000 engineers, pioneers, sappers and miners, &c.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A GREAT conflagration took place in Upper-street, Islington, on Tuesday. Three houses were burnt down, and another was greatly injured. The inmates of one of the houses had a very narrow escape. Great credit is due to the fire-escape conductor for his activity and courage.

A few days ago the Chaux-de-Fonds railway-station at Neuchâtel was the scene of a terrible disaster. A wagon laden with timber had been left upon the line close to the engine-factory, and a train of ballast-trucks was coming backwards, the engine at the tail of the train pushing the trucks, with fifty or sixty labourers riding upon them. The engine-driver and guard being prevented by a fog from seeing what was in their way, the trucks came into collision with the timber-wagon, and six trucks, with the poor fellows upon them, were hurled off the rails. One man was crushed on the spot, and seventeen others were so much injured that they had to be carried immediately to the hospital. Several of them had to undergo amputations, and four or five have since died.

A frightful accident has occurred on the Midland Railway, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Wildgoose (sister to Lady Paxton), and of one Wall, a porter. The Ambergate train arrived at Matlock station in due course; Mrs. Wildgoose, seeing the train approaching, attempted to cross the line. She was observed by the porter, who attempted to pull her back, but the engine of the approaching train caught both of them, knocked them down, the train passed over them, and they were killed, Wall's head being severed from his body.

The details of the destruction of the ship *Eastern City* by fire at sea present a strong contrast to the loss of the ill-fated *Austria*. By the admirable coolness and courage of Captain Johnstone, commanding the *Eastern City*, ably seconded by his officers and the passengers themselves, the whole number on board (227) were preserved until rescued from the burning ship by the troopship *Merchantman*, Captain Brown. The circumstances in which Captain Johnstone was placed were equally trying with those under which the *Austria* was so disastrously and culpably lost.

A collision of very serious character took place on Monday off Portland. The ship *Palmyra*, from Sydney, ran down the bark *Ellen Morrison*, about seven in the evening. All hands were fortunately saved, but the bark and her valuable cargo (of tea) it is feared have gone down.

A most awful calamity has befallen the town and neighbourhood of Bradford through the accidental mixing of arsenic in the place of plaster of Paris in the composition of "peppermint" lozenges. These having been retailed, were largely consumed, and the result is that fifteen persons, up to the present time, have been killed by them, while a hundred and seventy more are dangerously ill, and how far the evil may yet extend it is impossible to say. A contemporary thus describes

the transaction:—"Mr. Neale, a wholesale confectioner in Bradford, proceeds in the ordinary way of trade to make a batch of peppermint lozenges. He must get his living honestly if he can; but if not, still he must get his living. He manufactures an article which will enable him to undersell the scrupulous tradesman, and yet withal make a goodly profit. Peppermint lozenges, it appears, are of four qualities, the gradation in quality depending on the proportion of plaster of Paris to the sugar. After the fourth quality we are told that 'a still commoner article may be made by using more plaster.' Honest Mr. Neale manufactured the 'still commoner article,' his proportions being 12lbs. of plaster to 40lbs. of sugar. Mr. Neale has a friend—Mr. Hodgson, a druggist—who supplies him with material for his trade. But he does not send to Mr. Hodgson and ask for 12lbs. of plaster of Paris. For convenience and secrecy, Mr. Neale and Mr. Hodgson have a private understanding. Plaster of Paris is called 'daft' or 'alibi.' Mr. Hodgson is ill in bed, his shop is left in the charge of a raw apprentice, named Goddard, who has hardly left school three weeks. Mr. Neale's messenger asks for twelve pounds of "daft." Ignorant of what "daft" may be, the apprentice refers to his master. His master tells him to go into the cellar, in one of the corners of which he will find a cask containing a white powder. Instead of one cask he finds two, neither labelled, both containing white powder: he takes from the wrong one, and serves Mr. Neale with arsenic! This accident—produced by the combination of fraud, dishonesty, and gross carelessness—leads to a most tragic result. One Hardaker, a retail dealer, buys some thirty or forty pounds of the poisonous lozenges; retails them in the crowded market-place of Bradford. Every ounce of these horrible condiments contains sufficient poison to destroy a dozen human lives. The result may readily be anticipated. The victims who have died are known; how many more lives are yet to be sacrificed to the lust of gain, time will show." Hodgson, Goddard, and Neill are in custody on the charge of manslaughter, and bail has been refused.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

M. DE LAMARTINE quits his patrimonial estate next week, and the property which he trusted in vain to public liberality to enable him to save, will be sold under a judge's order. It is understood that the ruined poet and politician will cross the Channel and reside henceforth in England.

The commemorative funeral service of the upright Cavaignac, deceased a twelvemonth ago, was attended in the church of St. Louis d'Antin by a large number of his political friends. Amongst those present were Carnot, Goudchaux, Dufaure, Bastide, and other ministers of the revolutionary period, and such men as Jules Simon, Louis Ulbach, and Peyrat, Havin, Léon Plé, Jourdan, and Pelletan, of the liberal ranks in literature.

It is said in legal circles that the Government will not follow up the Montalambert prosecution, and to abandon it would, no doubt, be the wisest policy for them to pursue.

A pamphlet from the pen of M. Guizot will shortly appear. It is a reply to the Marquis of Normandy's book.

General de Salles, who was shot lately by his step-brother, the Count de Channellies, is dead. It appears to be established that M. de Channellies laboured under an attack of insanity at the time.

The *Pays* expresses its doubt of the assertion which found its way into the London press, that the Emperor Louis Napoleon intends stopping the negro immigration scheme, and this doubt, most probably, is well founded.

The decrees organising the new administration for Algeria are published in the *Moniteur*. They contain four principal points. The first refers to the promulgation of the laws, which is to proceed from the new Colonial Ministry at Paris. The second regulates the powers of the Algerine prefects, which are far more extensive than those of the prefects in France. The third, and most interesting, is the establishment of general councils in the provinces, in which even the native element will find representation. They are, however, to be nominated, not elected. The names of their presidents are already published. The fourth refers to the budget. There is to be a separate one for each of the three provinces—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine.

The French Court left St. Cloud on Monday evening for Compiègne, where a number of entertainments will be given, to which many distinguished personages, native and foreign, are invited; the company will not all go at once, but in series, which will prolong the festivities to the end of the month.

The *Moniteur* of the Island Réunion brings the detailed report of the seizure of the French ship *Alfred* by the Portuguese authorities at Mozambique. The ship had before been visited by an English cruiser, but

as the explanations of the captain proved satisfactory, no search had been made. The vessel having been restored to liberty by the Governor of Mozambique, before even a French reclamation was made, the incident is not likely to give rise to another alteration. Another vessel belonging to La Réunion has been pillaged on the coast of Africa. The captain and a great part of the crew were massacred.

It is stated that Napoleon III. is taking steps to carry into execution a favourite plan of Napoleon I. for laying up stores of corn in every large town during plentiful years, in order to provide against years of scarcity. The protectionists like this plan, which they think will secure them altogether against foreign importations.

M. de Montalambert has had to make his appearance before a magistrate for the purpose of being interrogated, and his trial will probably take place, if it takes place at all, before the present month is finished. The orator threatens to defend himself. We can scarcely imagine that the Emperor will create for him such a splendid opportunity.

"At the opening of the law courts," says the *Daily News* correspondent, "M. Chaux d'Est Ange, the Procureur-Général, who has hitherto been considered remarkably exempt from the spirit of funkism which now pervades all classes of functionaries, astonished his audience by telling them, in the course of a glowing panegyric upon the Emperor, that the judges ought, above all things, never to forget they rendered justice in his name, and that they should strive to be the representatives 'not only of his public authority, but also of his private and personal sentiments.' This doctrine is certainly novel in the Palais de Justice. Is it meant as a hint to the judges who are to try Montalambert?"

TURKEY.

Palace intrigue has again prevailed, and Mehemet Ali is Capudan Pasha once more. His return to office is in reality a declared abandonment of the policy of reform and retrenchment. The Grand Vizier himself is not expected to retain his post beyond the return of Fuad, and there is even a probability that the Seraskier will throw up his seals about the same time, if not sooner.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been the object of an outrage in the main street of Pera. Attended by a single groom, his Excellency was riding down this narrow thoroughfare, when he met one of the court carriages filled with ladies, escorted by a troop of servants. Sir Henry's groom called out to the coachman to draw a little to one side, to let his master pass. The menial replied that he would not move an inch for a Giaour, and kept on till Sir Henry was in imminent danger of being crushed against the side of the adjoining house. Seeing this, the groom struck the near carriage horse, to turn the vehicle aside, whereupon the driver returned the blow across the shoulders of the former, who, showing fight, was speedily beset by the armed servants and eunuchs in attendance. Sir Henry rode into the *milie* to the rescue; but although the groom and the bystanders called out to the palace people that it was the English Ambassador, it was not until more than one blow had fallen upon his Excellency that the spectators succeeded in putting an end to the outrage.

Lord Stratford finally departed on the 22nd ult. His Lordship has gone to Civita Vecchia, whence he proceeds to Rome for the winter.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the much-talked-of Memorial Church was performed on the 19th ult. by Lord Stratford, in presence of a very large assemblage of the British residents. The ceremony began with the reading of a suitable prayer by Mr. Gribble, the embassy chaplain, followed by the singing of the 84th Psalm. Lord Stratford, wearing the insignia of the Bath, then delivered an address, which elicited the applause of all present, its only defect being the utter absence of allusion to his own approaching retirement from the scene of this commemorative celebration. His Lordship then descended to the foundation, and after depositing the usual bottle of coins and roll of parchment in the prepared cavities in the lower stone, spread the mortar over the surface of this last, upon which the upper one was then lowered, and struck with the mallet by the old viscount in the usual way. Then followed another prayer and hymn, and a short speech from Sir Henry Bulwer. "God save the Queen," sung with right lusty loyalty by every voice present, concluded the ceremony. Cheers for the late and present ambassadors, three rounds for the Sultan, and nine rounds for the Queen, startled the quiet Turks of the neighbourhood after the ceremonial proper had been completed. The whole proceeding was gone through with a warmth of national feeling in the highest degree creditable to the hearts and lungs of all present.

The Curaçao frigate, on board of which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had embarked, is reported to have run ashore near Smyrna. The passengers and crew have been saved. It is said that assistance was sent to the frigate by Admiral Clavault. Ali Ghali, son of Redcliffe Pasha and son-in-law of the Sultan, has been drowned in the Bosphorus. He was on board a small vessel, which was broken to pieces through collision with a steamer.

Letters from Ragusa, in the *Trieste Observer*, state that, on the 12th October, a combat took place near Schienizza, in Herzegovina, between a party of Musul-

mans and another of rajahs, amongst whom there were several Montenegrins and Grahovans. Two Turks and four Christians were killed, and many wounded on both sides. The Russian Consul, Schuleznikoff, left Ragusa on the 15th for Metrovitch and Mostar, in company with the Russian courier Besobrasoff. On the 19th, Ivo Rakow Radonich, charged by Prince Danilo with a special mission, the object of which is unknown, embarked at Cattaro for Constantinople.

SPAIN.

The *Peninsular Correspondence* has the following:—"Authentic information has been received from Mexico with reference to the steps already taken by the Commander of the Spanish naval forces in Tampico roads. The Mexican Military Governor had insisted upon the Spanish men-of-war weighing anchor and standing out to sea. The Commander of the Spanish flotilla replied that he was there for the protection of her Catholic Majesty's subjects, and that any attempt to force him thence would be energetically repelled. We have already mentioned the efforts made by the Spanish Government to obtain proper reparation from the Mexican Republic for the outrages committed on Spanish subjects. Well-disciplined troops are already on their way to Havanna, and if, after exhausting the means which humanity suggests, it is found impossible to effect an adjustment, Spain is ready to act with energy, and, with the military and naval forces which are at the disposal of the veteran Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, there is no doubt of success. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has made an explanation of the intentions of the Cabinet, with reference to the Mexican question, to the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique. This declaration has been received with every mark of satisfaction by the representatives of the great Powers.

Marshal O'Donnell, as far as Madrid itself is concerned, has been deceived by the hope of seeing a considerable part of the Progressista party vote on his side. The party which coalesced to oust him have triumphed at the metropolitan elections. In the provinces, however, as was anticipated, the Government has everywhere had the upper hand in the electoral struggles. This renders the result of the Madrid elections comparatively unimportant. Spain may now be looked upon as having fairly entered upon a period of constitutional life which will not fail to make itself felt in the material state of the country. The early adoption of measures of free trade is not improbable.

The Madrid journals of the 29th ult. state that the prosecutions of the press continued. The *Parlamento*, organ of the Narvaez party, had been ordered for prosecution. The *Espana*, for the third time, had been condemned to a heavy fine (10,000 reals), and it was about to be tried again. In its third trial it was defended according to the system of late adopted by the organs of the opposition, that is to say, the defence was but a paraphrase of the alleged libel, and an elaborate attack on the parties slandered. The *Espana* declares that it considers all further defence useless, and that it shall employ no barrister in its fourth trial.

The election committees of the candidates favourable to the Government, though they have not made so much noise as their opponents, are stated to be displaying great activity in the organisation of their forces.

General Van Halen, who commanded the troops under Espartaco at the bombardment of Barcelona in the year 1842, died suddenly on the 27th ult.

Letters from Oviedo state that a strike for an increase of wages had taken place among the workmen in the iron works there, and that several arrests had been made.

The Spanish Government are taking measures to prevent the excessive emigration from the northern provinces which has lately prevailed. It has just promulgated some measures on the subject, the most important of which is that intending emigrants must announce their intention a fortnight before, and that if any one makes objections to the departure, the authorities may either grant or refuse passports, as they may think right.

A letter from Manila states that some French vessels had arrived to convey to Cochín China the Spanish troops destined to act with the French against that country.

A telegram from Madrid, dated Thursday, says that the police have discovered in the province of Guipuscoa a secret correspondence of the Pretender with foreign Courts. Some other important papers have also been seized.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Portugal state that all the royal family will be present at the opening of the Chambers. Some of the Lisbon journals speak of a national subscription to pay the indemnity extorted by the French Government for the Charles-et-Georges.

ITALY.

Russian families of distinction continue to pour into Nice, where Englishmen now play only second fiddle. The widow of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the Grand Duchess Maria, is expected daily. General Soukousanetto I., brother of the Russian Minister of War, figures amongst the last arrivals, with several other general officers with equally unpronounceable names. More

illustrious visitors are, however, expected, in the shape of M. Meyerbeer, and Ernst, the king of violinists.

RUSSIA.

The statement that the directors of the Odessa Company and Russian engineers had arrived at Villafranca is unfounded. Not a single Russian connected with the above company has as yet arrived in that port. It is much doubted whether the pecuniary resources of the company are equal to the extensive projects contemplated by its directors. Russia is at this moment the theatre of a perfect railway and steam navigation mania. The knowing ones in St. Petersburg are now reaping a harvest by turning the pacific disposition of the Czar to profitable account; and it is by no means impossible that the deceptions of Alexander will rival those of Nicholas.

AUSTRIA.

The *Official Journal* of Vienna announces the resignation by Baron Lionel de Rothschild of the Austrian Consul Generalship in London, and the appointment of Baron Anthony de Rothschild in his place.

A Vienna letter mentions a report that an army of 25,000 men is about to be concentrated on the frontiers of Bohemia.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin state that the ministerial difficulty in Prussia still exists. M. Manteuffel is trying to gain over the friends of M. Bethman-Hollweg, but they seem indisposed to take office under M. Manteuffel, whose concessions to Austria in 1850 they cannot easily forget.

The following members of a new Prussian Ministry have been appointed:—Prince Hohenzollern, President of the Council; M. Schleinitz, Foreign Affairs; M. Bethman-Hollweg, Public Instruction; General Bonin, War. The rest of the present Ministers are to be dismissed as soon as the arrangements for supplying their places are completed. The Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, who has been called by the Prince Regent of Prussia to form a new administration, is the father of the young Queen of Portugal. He abdicated his petty sovereignty a few years ago in favour of the King of Prussia, the head of the house of Hohenzollern. He is a lieutenant-general in the Prussian service, and understood to be a member of the moderate Liberal party.

A telegram received on Thursday informs us that the Ministers Von der Heydt (Trade) and Simons (Justice) have received an offer of seats in the administration which the Prince of Hohenzollern is forming—an offer which, however, they have declined to accept.

DENMARK.

The *Fædrelandet*, of Copenhagen, of the 1st inst., asserts that it is not true that the British Government has addressed a note to Denmark, exhorting her to make further concessions to Germany. On the contrary, says the organ of the Danish national party, such a note has been addressed by England to different German Governments—meaning Hanover especially—to whom it has recommended a more moderate bearing.

AMERICA.

THE steamship Canada has arrived this week, bringing New York dates to the 21st ult. The news is meagre and unimportant.

A letter from New Orleans states that the fever does not abate in any degree, and will not until they have a frost.

General Jerez was to communicate with the Government of Nicaragua relative to the non-success of his mission, and ask for further instructions. He was emphatically informed by Mr. Cass that whatever may be done by any other foreign power, the United States Government will protect the transit route to the fullest extent and at all hazards.

Influential friends of the administration were said to be favouring a direct application to Congress for an appropriation to conduct a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba.

The Irish commercial flag was presented to the captain of the Prince Albert before he sailed from Galway. The occasion was one of considerable interest. The Prince Albert was escorted by a large party of citizens as far as Fort Hamilton, where the flag was presented to the captain, who immediately had it hoisted to the top of his mainmast.

In regard to the Atlantic cable the following is the latest telegram:—"Trinity Bay, Oct. 8, 1858. I regret to say that the preconcerted signals arranged by Mr. Thomson have failed to elicit any improvement in the reception of signals here. I do not know if any improvement has taken place at Valencia. I commence repeating the same system on Wednesday next."

The *New York Herald* has the following special piece of news:—"We have been placed in possession of information confirming our statement in regard to the intention of the British Government to lay a cable between Ireland and Newfoundland. Arrangements will soon be made with the view of establishing communication between these two points next year, in the event of their being unable to work through the present line."

Advices from Santa Fé report another battle with the Indians, and their defeat by the United States troops. Advices received from Arizona state that the Apaches

were about making a great expedition into Sonora, and the Mexicans were preparing a large army to resist them.

The Sonora Silver Mining Company, it is stated, had commenced shipping silver to San Francisco to the extent of about 1000 ounces per week.

Advices from Caracas to the 25th of September had been received at New York. Friendly relations were fully restored between Venezuela and England and France. The country was enjoying repose, and the people anxiously awaiting the return of General Paez, to whom the next Presidency would be tendered. The Constitutional Convention made slow progress in its deliberations. A decree had been adopted by virtue of which the territory comprised within the jurisdiction of the Captain-Generalship of Venezuela of 1810 is to be divided into departments, cantons, and parishes, instead of twenty-one provinces, as at present. The province of Margarita is to be ruled by special laws. Mail communication with Europe, by way of the West India, was to be facilitated. General Castro had returned to Valencia. Mr. Turpin, United States Minister, had arrived, and Mr. Eames had resigned his post. Yellow fever was fatal to foreigners at Caracas.

CANADA.

A LETTER, dated Toronto, Oct. 18, says that the agitation for the recall of the Governor-General still continues. On November 4 a grand dinner was to be given to the members of the Brown-Dorion cabinet in Montreal, and a series of meetings will follow throughout Lower Canada, having the same object in view.

The Governor-General has been away in the woods with Lord Radstock, shooting and fishing. Some say that he went for the benefit of his health, and some that it was to avoid Lord Napier, who was expected to visit Toronto.

A great deal of attention is directed to the opening up of the north-west territory, and the importance of railway communication across the British territory. A company having this for its ultimate object has been organised under a charter of last session. It already owns a steamer running from Collingwood to the head of Lake Superior; and it is intended to open communication with the Red River—first by a road about sixty miles in length, thence by two reaches of navigation, one seventy and the other one hundred and fifty miles in length; and, thirdly, by a road over the prairies, one hundred miles to Fort Garry, on the Red River. From thence, a steamer is to run to the falls of the Saskatchewan, through Lake Winnipeg, and, beyond the falls, another steamer is to traverse a distance of seven hundred and fifty miles on the Saskatchewan, which would bring the traveller within two or three days' journey on horseback of the gold mines on Fraser River. From twenty to thirty days would suffice to carry the passenger by this line to the Pacific. The route would be pleasanter and healthier than that by Panama. It is thought that 75,000 would supply the boats and make the road. The boats will be made of iron; and where the waters are shallow, of steel, like that furnished to Dr. Livingstone. The company, which is called the North-West Trade, Navigation, and Land Company, is also authorised to build a railway and to increase its capital stock when necessary for that object. The opening of the line of navigation will be only a preliminary to the construction of the railway.

The Quebec papers of the 22nd report the arrival of the Pacific, from Galway, at St. John's, at one P.M. on the 21st.

Thirty fishing-vessels are reported to have been lost on North Cape, Prince Edward's Island.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE cholera rages in the State of Guatemala with considerable virulence. The 37th anniversary of independence of Central America was celebrated in the different states on the 15th of September. The Hon. B. D. Clarke, United States Minister, had returned from Honduras to Guatemala, having been most favourably received in the former state.

From Nicaragua we learn that the Government was still discussing the formation of one national government out of the various Central American states. The meeting of the presidents of the respective states would probably be held in Guatemala in order to come to a decision relative to this question.

The Central American states are all tranquil. The clipper ship Wild Wave, which left San Francisco on the 10th of February for Valparaiso, had not since been heard of, and is supposed to be lost.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

ADVICES are to the 12th of October. The Governor had issued his proclamation summoning the Legislature to meet on the 9th of November. The general impression is that the Legislative programme will be a very crowded one. Great paucity of lawyers and doctors in the country was strongly complained of.

A series of well-concocted forgeries upon the St. James's Savings Bank by the secretary, not altogether

disimilar in their features to the Redpath frauds, have been under investigation for several days. As far as was ascertained, the amount embezzled exceeded \$800. The delinquent was in custody, and would be brought to trial at the next circuit court.

The Bishop of Kingston continued indisposed. Mr. Justice O'Reilly had been granted leave of absence for nine months, and came to England; the Governor had appointed Mr. J. F. Roper, barrister-at-law, to act *pro tem*.

Mining reports continued favourable. The pimento crop had generally failed, owing to the long drought, and the coffee crop was also reported to be a failure. The health of the island was good.

GRENADA.

Our intelligence is that the island was not as healthy as could be wished during the last two months, and was not free from fever. The weather was very favourable for agricultural operations. In common with all the other West India Islands, the comet was engaging great attention among the colonists. Trade was dull. The harbour was almost devoid of shipping.

ST. LUCIA.

The weather is reported as unfavourable for the growing crop, the canes having suffered considerably in some localities from want of moisture.

ST. THOMAS.

The fiftieth anniversary of King Frederick VII's birthday, on the 6th of October, was ushered in at St. Thomas by a royal salute from Fort Christian, the military band playing the national anthem. The town and harbour were decorated with flags. A levee was held, and in the evening the Governor entertained a large company at dinner.

CUBA.

From Havana we learn that the judges of the Superior Court had all resigned, in consequence of not receiving the usual salute from the military at the birthday fête of the Queen on the 10th, by order, it was said, of Concha.

MEXICO.

The state of affairs in Mexico could not be worse than it is at present. Not only is the country in a state of anarchy, but the cause of one party (the Liberals) being espoused by the Americans, and that of the other (the Conservatives) by the Spaniards, may lead to a serious complication. The latter is the priestly, and of course intolerant, party. The authorities at Tampico had levied a contribution of 100,000 dollars on foreign merchants. Several of them refused to pay, and were imprisoned without food; amongst them the consular agents of Prussia, Denmark, Hamburg, and Bremen. Mr. Tolly, the Royal Mail Packet Company's agent, had to pay 7000 dollars. A British subject who refused to pay, and took shelter under the British flag, was forcibly taken from under it, the flag insulted, and the man imprisoned. The Spanish consul had hauled his flag down and gone off on board his vessel of war. During these proceedings, involving so much the commercial interests of England, the European powers are represented by Spain—as not a single man-of-war of any other nation, except America, is at present in the Gulf. In the mean time the Yankees are going ahead. Shortly the mails for California will go by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, thereby saving a week in the transit. A staff of surveyors had also been planning a railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

Mexican news to the 18th ult. confirms the report of the battle between Vidaurri and Miramon. It was fought near Ahualulco, and lasted four days, Vidaurri being badly defeated. He had retreated to Monterey, and was making preparations to attack Miramon again. Caliscan, the capital of the state of Sinaloa, had pronounced in favour of the constitutionalists, and Coronado, the chief of the constitutional forces there, was marching on Mazatlan. Three companies of Echeagary's forces, at Jalapa, had gone over to the constitutionalists, who were posted, under Llave, five leagues from that city. Three other companies were to follow this example next day.

BOLIVIA.

An attempt has been made at La Paz to assassinate the President, from which he was miraculously saved, General Prudencio and Senor Birbuet, who stood beside him, being both shot dead. In order to execute their plan, the revolutionists, knowing that the President was in the palace, presented themselves in the square in front of it, giving the alarm and proclaiming General Delazo, who at present resides in Europe. The President, accompanied by General Prudencio and this Senor Birbuet, presented himself in the balcony, and a well-directed shot struck his two companions, who expired in his arms. The barracks were attacked at the same time, but without success, as the person who headed the insurgents was killed by a pistol-shot. The serenity and courage of Senor Linares and his friends were equal to the situation, and tranquillity was restored. A cry of general indignation resounded throughout the country, and it was believed that this sanguinary attempt would strengthen still more Senor Linares' administration.

EGYPT.

A letter from Alexandria, dated October 18, says that with regard to the passage of British troops to India the journey through Egypt is performed with the utmost facility, and every possible comfort both to men and officers. The Suez Railway may at length be looked upon as rapidly approaching its entire completion. Said Pasha evinces a desire to second the wishes of the British Government in every way in his power, and takes a personal interest in all the arrangements.

Nothing has been heard at Alexandria of the Medina since she left for Candia on the 6th. She was to meet the steamer with the telegraph cable from Engand at Canea.

M. Sabatier and Captain Pullen left Suez for Jeddah on the 8th, by the Cyclops. It is understood that for the present the two Commissioners will occupy themselves exclusively with the adjustment of the claims brought forward by the European merchants for losses and damage sustained through the late outbreak. The total amount of the indemnity demanded is said to exceed 500,000. sterling.

Said Pasha continues for the present at Cairo, or in its vicinity, engaged in his favourite pastime—that of training and exercising his soldiers. By last accounts the Viceroy was encamped with his army in the Desert near the city, busily occupied with his military hobby.

The young Prince of Oude is still at Cairo, leading a very retired life, and but seldom seen abroad. He is residing at the house of an English shawl merchant, a Mahomedan from Lahore, who for several years has been established in Egypt.

PERU.

Recent intelligence states that Peru was again threatened with war on her borders and internal revolutions. She had already sent two vessels of war to Ecuador with commissioners to get satisfaction on behalf of her Minister to the latter Republic, whose withdrawal from his post was some time ago announced, and there is a fair prospect of war between the two countries.

General Echenique, late President of Peru, was said to have passed from Chili to Bolivia, where he was supposed to be occupied in fomenting a revolution against the Castilla Government. It was reported that he had already got a large quantity of arms and ammunition at his disposal.

BRAZIL.

The Avon arrived at Southampton on Thursday with news from Rio to the 10th of October. From Buenos Ayres we learn that important progress had been made in the question of the frontier defences. A bill which had caused much angry discussion had passed the Chamber of Representatives, retracting the public lands granted to individuals during the administration of General Rosas. The *British Packet* of the 25th of September says:—

"The revolt of the division 'Escolta de Gobierno,' in its march towards the southern frontier, were at first a more serious aspect; but the energetic way in which it has been put down is calculated to strengthen the Administration. Correspondence from the Azul and Bahia Blanca represents the armed force as in a most satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency, and the Indian Caciques as disposed to treat for peace. On the arrival of Mr. Christie from Parana it was rumoured that he had brought new propositions of negotiation. Judging from the tone of the public press of the confederation, it appears that a warlike policy is at a discount for the present."

The Paraguayans were staking the lower part of their river to prevent the ingress of the American squadron. The shores of Paraguay were well fortified, and the Americans would meet with a very warm reception.

Mr. Humphreys, the civil engineer, who has been eighteen years in Brazil, in connexion with the railways there, has died at Rio. He was a man of great ability in his profession. He was seventy-one years of age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the royal children, continue in good health at Windsor. Her Majesty rides and walks daily in the Home Park. The Prince shoots occasionally. Among the visitors to the Castle this week have been the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Marquis of Winchester, and the Earl and Countess of Clarendon.

DEATH OF IDA PFIFFER.—Madame Ida Pfeiffer expired at Vienna on Wednesday week, never having recovered the effects of her severe fever attack in Madagascar. Her books of travel will long be a popular memorial of that spirited and intelligent ambition to see for herself the wonders of the wide earth, and to describe what she had seen to others, by which she won an honourable distinction through achievements not easy to her sex.

FRENCH PRINTING-OFFICES.—"There are now in France," says the *Patrie*, "1037 printing-offices, which employ 9500 compositors, 3000 pressmen, and 900 correctors and overseers. The average annual number of

works printed is 8000. The produce of the whole is estimated at 25,000,000 francs." Thus the whole printing power of France is considerably below that of London.

"THE SOCIAL EVIL."—Mr. Harding, the Secretary of the Association formed to protect women, delivered an admirable lecture on prostitution, or, as the affectation of the present day has styled it, "the Social Evil" (as though there were not a dozen other "social evils" equally rampant), in the Birmingham Town-hall, on Tuesday night. Among other things he advocated the making the landlords of brothels responsible for the uses to which their houses were put, and he also proposed that seduction should be treated as a penal offence. His first proposal is in accordance with the bill Mr. Warren intends to move for leave to introduce when Parliament meets.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—On Wednesday this dignitary gave an account of his recent tour in Ireland to a numerous audience in the Hanover-square Rooms. He entered into details respecting the improved condition of the sister country, and emphatically declared that worldly prosperity has not in the slightest degree weakened the feeling of the Irish people for their religion, or lessened their attachment to the Papal See.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The *Munster News* contains the following:—"The Stag, with seven miles of the shore end of the cable on board, has arrived in Valentia harbour, and Captain Kell will, no doubt, commence the laying of it without unnecessary delay. There is one rather dangerous reef of rocks lying about one mile and a half or two miles outside the mouth of Valentia harbour, called the Coast-guard Patch. On this rock there are about ten fathoms at low water, and about twenty-six fathoms all round it. Unfortunately, as the Agamemnon entered the harbour, owing to the wind being unfavourable, she was obliged to lay the cable over this spot. It is thought that the drifting of the cable over this place might have partially caused the injury which has stopped the working for so long a period. From this point it will, of course, be removed and deposited in the most secure and level channel into the harbour. With a view of discovering such a channel Captain Kell has for the last few days been closely sounding every approach to the bay, both on the Valentia and the Lough Kay sides of the Beginish Island. As there are already between four and five miles of the shore end of the cable laid down, the additional seven miles which will be added to it by Captain Kell will render the rope quite secure against injury from the wash of the tide. It is understood that Mr. Healy, whose powerful magnetic-electric machines have for some time been used at Valentia, has undertaken to superintend the electric operations at Valentia for a short period. If the next accounts from Newfoundland should show that the reversals from Mr. Healy's instruments have been received from Valentia, no time will be lost in despatching a similar piece of apparatus to the station at Trinity Bay."

A PENALTY OF DEMOCRACY.—John Hutton Annesley, Esq., of Moreland Lodge, Hants, eldest and only surviving son of Alexander Annesley, Esq., late of Hyde Hall, Herts, Cadogan-place, and the Marine-parade, Brighton, has recently died childless. Had Mr. Annesley died intestate, his heir-at-law would have been his nephew, Mr. Ernest Jones, the well-known Chartist leader; but so great was the animosity he entertained for Mr. Jones, on account of the democratic principles of the latter, that he has left his entire property (reserving a life-interest for his widow) to utter strangers, thus cutting Mr. Jones off from a fine fortune, which, by every ordinary and customary course, would have come into his hands.

THE WEEDON AND WOOLWICH INQUIRY.—The commissioners on the army clothing and stores met on Thursday at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. Mr. Howell handed in papers relating to purchases of timber by public tender, from the 1st of January, 1854, to September, 1855; also of timber purchased through brokers; and a letter written by Captain Farmer to Colonel Tulloch, dated from the Royal Carriage-department, Oct. 17, condemnatory of the system of employing brokers. The whole of the evidence received was purely of a technical character, as to the commission paid to brokers, and the system formerly pursued by way of open competition. Mr. Sims was examined at great length, and read from a written document to prove that a great saving had been made in favour of the Government by the present system. The proceedings were then adjourned.

CITY SEWERS.—The Commissioners of Sewers for the City held a court on Tuesday. The report of the City Officer of Health as to the sanitary state of the City was received; the authorities of the Tower Hamlets and the Victoria Park Cemeteries having applied to the court to close the City Cemetery on Sundays, a committee recommended that this application be not complied with; recommendation agreed to. The General Purposes Committee brought up a report recommending rules for the regulation of slaughter-houses for the future—these regulations embracing the paving of slaughter-houses with asphalt, and that they be properly cleansed, drained, ventilated, and supplied with water: report agreed to.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

MEMOIR OF REV. H. S. POLEHAMPTON.

Memoir of the Rev. H. S. Polehampton, M.A. Edited by the Rev. E. Polehampton and the Rev. T. S. Polehampton. Bentley.

THE volume before us has claims upon our attention at once social and national. Every brave man who goes forth to serve his country in a foreign land must bear some portion of our sympathies with him: and when we learn that he has fallen *sans pour et sans reproche* as all would wish to die, and in the plain course of duty, as so many, alas, have fallen within the last few months, we cannot but mourn the loss of a fellow-citizen, though perhaps in all other respects unknown to us. But when, as in this case, we have been permitted to see him in the various relations of life, a gentleman, a philanthropist, a Christian, when we can trace out his career of usefulness from his boyhood up to the dark hour when death set its seal upon his memory and placed his virtues beyond the reach of change or detraction;—we then feel more keenly, because with a better and more intimate knowledge, that a man has been taken from us whom we could ill afford to lose. England may have a plentiful offspring of brave and worthy sons, but she cannot, even so, pass lightly over the death of a man like Henry Polehampton.

The scenes and localities in which the biographer first introduces him to us, the friends and associates in whose company we find him, may be familiar to any of us. The preparatory life of the Eton boy and the Oxford student, followed by a curate's round of quiet duties and unpretending activity, these seem to admit of few incidents that could mark one man off from others, so as to bring him prominently before our eyes either as hero or philanthropist. Yet even here we find traces of a character distinguished for the true English qualities of courage and honesty, earning the respect and love of all to whom he stood related; while the title even of hero may be fairly claimed for one who, risking his own life to save another's, worthily earned the medal "*Ob civem servatum*."

It was a strange and almost a startling change that wrenched Polehampton from his peaceful life

England, and led him, within a year from his arrival in India, to share in all the duties and dangers of the devoted Lucknow garrison; but the incidents of that siege have been already so fully stated by others that we can gather little that is new from the simple narrative before us. We are glad, however, to find that the volume bears unqualified testimony to the character and conduct of the financial commissioner, Mr. Martin Gubbins, to whom its publication must, we imagine, be a matter of well-deserved satisfaction.

The chaplain did not live to witness the conclusion of the siege; he was a sharer in its privations and perils, but the hour of deliverance came for him too late. He received a wound from a musket ball, and, though this was not at first considered dangerous, yet the combined effects of fatigue and anxiety, and of a climate which he was not yet trained to bear, made it fatal. He left a young widow behind him, not only to mourn his loss but to continue in the discharge of duties like his own. She, poor thing, seems to have regarded the prospect of deliverance and of return to England with utter apathy. She had lost all that she loved—her husband and her child; and she looked now with something more than mere indifference upon the ever present front of death. We would trust that in the honours paid to her husband's memory, and in the calm satisfaction of noble duties nobly performed, she has found some recompense for all that has been taken from her. There is a human as well as a divine meaning in the promise that "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall receive mercy;" and the name of Emily Polehampton has already taken its place on the roll of our female worthies beside those of Florence Nightingale and her Crimean Sisterhood.

The opinions we find scattered through the volume on matters which concern our relation to the natives of India must be regarded as curious rather than valuable. They are really nothing more than the first impressions, genuine, no doubt, of one who had passed a very few months in the country of which he writes, and who was almost

ignorant of the native languages. It was, perhaps, Mr. Polehampton's duty, as a Christian minister, to indulge a pious wish for the conversion of the inhabitants, and it was natural that he should speak hopefully on a point on which he felt so strongly. We, however, just as strongly dissent from such views. The first question which presents itself is, whether the desired object is a possible one. It is true, indeed, that the New Zealander has learned in some degree to ape the creed, as well as in the dress and manners of a dominant race; it is true that the African savage has been taught to modify his fetish worship with the phraseology of Methodism, and to describe the changes in his physical organisation by language which might seem, to European ears, to refer rather to the operations of the Holy Spirit:—but we stand opposed, not only to all modern experience, but to the teaching of all history, if we expect the same results to follow from preaching the Gospel among the Hindoos. It is an easy thing for a tribe of barbarians to change a creed which has not yet become the centre of their modes of thought and of the customs of their social life, but, in India, we have to deal with a nation already civilised, though with a civilisation very different from our own. We have to deal with an "ancient form of polytheism," compared with which, the Christian faith is the creation of yesterday. The whole individual and political life of the people is bound up with the tenets of their religion. Thus, satisfied with what they believe, and with what they are, they oppose passive immobility to the approaches of innovation. Again, our *apparatus theologicus* must be confessed fatally deficient; the clergy whom we send forth as the champions of our cause in the East seem either to meet more than their match in the native doctors, or, owing to the absence of any settled rule of faith, to waste in disputes among themselves, and with the emissaries of "their fallen sister," those precious gifts which might be elsewhere put to better use. There remains yet the further and more important question, how far we ought to desire success, at least that amount of partial success which is all that we could expect or hope. When we find Mr. Polehampton expressing his satisfaction that the six hundred youths at the Company's College at Benares, though not trained to be Christians, were at least in the way of being taught to despise their own religion, we see an instance of the dangerous kind of spirit in which missionary labours in India may be undertaken. The *dei falsi e ingiardi* are, at least, the only ones the Hindoos know or are likely to believe in; and, in destroying their faith in these, should we not be taking away their only guide in this life—their only hope for the life hereafter? Irrespectively of the political effect of our proselytism, this serious consideration might well make us pause before giving the bridle to religious ardour.

FELLOW TRAVELLERS.

Fellow Travellers; or, Experience of Life. By the Author of "*Margaret; or, Prejudice at Home.*" 5 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

THE opening chapters will scare the timid reader. "Two remarkable-looking men" are introduced in high converse: one, Charles Moore, with a "peculiarly wild poetic look" about him; the other, James Fraser, "a wonderful man, a great dumb man—the personification of daring doubt, bold investigation, stern questioning, iron-hearted resoluteness, and self-sufficing and defiant power that sees no God and acknowledges none." From the twain emanate a reciprocation of sentiment, closely akin to what may be deemed the modern school of German rationalism, which we suspect will be skipped by impatient readers who are likely to refuse to be detained by such a tough piece of metaphysical or materialistic reasoning. But we bid them be of good cheer—read on, they will be recompensed; not, however, by the clearness and well-knit composition of the plot, for the plot is discursive and disconnected—not by the delineation of special characters, for several appear to be introduced but to be buried—not by human passion or feeling brought out in vivid truthfulness and force, for very little that will be found quite new by ordinary readers

will be discovered, but because there is just so much life, cleverness, and variety of character and persons and motives as will create a thorough sympathy, and carry the reader unweariedly and pleasantly on to the end. Our space will not permit anything like a detail and description of incidents and persons. We must, however, select a character or two, which will put in a favourable light the author's powers. The pivot on which the story turns appears to be the fortunes of Avice Desborough and Walter Osborne, the first the youngest and most mentally gifted daughter of Colonel Desborough, a man of high family and low estate, and the latter the son of an atheistical reprobate of immense wealth—the very opposite in morals of his parent. Colonel Desborough dies; his three daughters and son find a home with Miss De Burgh, a venerable maid of honour, occupying apartments in Hampton Palace—a lovable character throughout. Avice is destined to early misfortune. Her brother Phillip, to whom she is devotedly attached, dies suddenly of a brain fever; the shock kills her aunt, Miss De Burgh, and the family is thrown on the world, with a slender purse, and no friend except their nurse Ritson, who has saved a few hundreds which she has put out at interest with an Oxford-street linendraper, who is always in a bustle and always crying out for "more capital to throw into the concern." At the time Phillip Desborough is seized with brain fever, Avice and Walter Osborne become acquainted. Walter is Phillip's fast friend, and on his death-bed he accepts a trust to watch over and protect Avice. This trust, however, Walter is unable to discharge, owing to the unfeeling and selfish conduct of Avice's eldest sister, and her aunt, Lady Otley. Avice, with her nurse, takes up her abode in the draper's family, and being reduced nearly to penury, she accepts a situation as shopwoman with the family. Here she becomes acquainted with Mr. Thorpe, mine manager to Walter Osborne's father—a stern-looking, hard-featured Radical—but of kind and honest nature. After rendering much assistance to Avice, who appears to be utterly forsaken by her friends and relations, she consents to marry him, though we must advise the reader that an unconfessed attachment has all along existed between her and Walter Osborne. Avice marries and goes with her husband to the mining district in Yorkshire, where his future home is situated. After a brief period, she is called upon to assist her husband in humanising the rugged population. Mr. Thorpe had already erected a school-house for the education of the miners' families, and here we extract a picture which, we trust, is a bygone picture of the inner life of our mining population:—

He had caused a rough boarded shed to be erected not far from the mine, containing forms and desks as roughly put together, and here, drawing around him as many of the men and boys as could be persuaded to attend, he employed his own leisure hours in giving them instruction in reading and writing. No one understood better than himself the worth of example, and shortly, as he had expected, a few amongst the men who were steady and intelligent in comparison with the rest, voluntarily offered their services to help him. Having made this small beginning, Edward Thorpe had the satisfaction of seeing that the work prospered and went on though slowly. He knew well enough that little could be done towards humanising the men and boys, so long as the women and the girls remained uncared for. Never before did man single-handed contend with anything so formidable as the gross ignorance, the utter want of moral sense, the low vices and brutal propensities that characterized the whole mining population. The women, not less brutalised than the men, did their best towards promoting in wretched homes the disorder and discomfort that seem to be the peculiar element of the civilised savage. Lazy, slatternly, dirty, having no self-respect, having been themselves dragged up rather than brought up, these women dragged up their children, and drank with their husbands—and swore with them; and encouraged the latter's feuds with one another; and bound up their broken heads with a readiness that showed they considered such work to be a part of their mission on earth; and frequently fought with one another, which was nothing to women who were used all along to be beaten by their husbands. Between fighting, and drinking, and gossiping, little time was left to devote to the children, who soon learned to fight, and drink, and gossip on their own account. Here was enough and to spare of that raw material, that, regarded as the peculiar product of another soil and different

social institutions, is pronounced to be marvellous. No one better understood all this than Edward Thorpe, but he was a man amongst ten thousand. He remembered that this rude population had been quite destitute of instruction, secular or spiritual, time out of mind. He knew that the grossly ignorant and rough men about him were still human, because he had found them accessible to kindness; because he had tried kind treatment, and had found it to succeed in softening their natures, at least quite as well as brutality had, previously to his time, succeeded in knocking what little sense they had left out of them. In this work of reformation amongst a people so apparently lost, Edward Thorpe intended to associate Avie with himself, and, as a preliminary step, he at once formed a girls' class in the rude primitive school-room. He had formed a right estimate of Avie's high nature, that while it was not to be appalled by anything human, was capable of being attracted towards anything human. He knew well enough that any ordinary schoolmistress that could be engaged would complain bitterly of the difficulties in the way, if she did not allow them to conquer her altogether. He expected Avie to pave the way for such an inferior nature, and to perfect her own work afterwards. And Avie did not fail him.

Avie has a daughter, and after about eighteen years' monotonous existence, her husband dies. There is a sort of underplot, in which a Mr. Rycroft plays a prominent part. He is a low, cunning-minded man, who contrives to ingratiate himself with old Osborne, and at Osborne's death is left sole guardian of the daughter, believed to have disgraced herself by an intrigue with a person below her station, and who is declared to be insane, and left in the care of Rycroft, who, however, knows that there was no disgrace, but a legitimate marriage, and a son, of whom the unhappy wife was deprived as soon as born. Many years elapse, and many new actors fill the scene, to appear and disappear, but at length Avie, who finds herself the heiress of immense wealth, left by an old friend, meets again with Walter Osborne. And here we refer our readers to the book for the *finale*.

We have purposely omitted mention of numerous characters with which the canvas is, as we think, somewhat superfluously crowded. There can be no doubt about the power of the author to draw characters extremely well, and that he has had no small experience in the various walks of life so well depicted.

We may fairly pronounce this novel to be a work of very considerable merit, and not unlikely to have a run.

TENTS AND TENT LIFE.

Tents and Tent Life, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. By Godfrey Rhodes, Captain, H.M.'s 94th Regiment. Smith, Elder, and Co.

CAPTAIN RHODES was a sufferer by the great hurricane that tore up by the roots the British camp before Sebastopol, on the 14th of November, 1854. On that occasion three tents only, of all occupied by the head-quarters staff, and guard, weathered the gale, and one of these belonged to a non-combatant, who had picked up a few wrinkles about camping out on his travels in Asia and America. Our author determined, if possible, to "improve" the occurrence, as some folks would say, and having thoroughly got up ancient and modern "tentology," finished by becoming an inventor. The advantages he claims for his patent tent are its great lightness and stability, the ease and rapidity with which it may be pitched and struck, the economy of space gained by the absence of any centre pole, and the ventilation this absence also admits of. Its form, a curvilinear octagon, obviously offers less resistance to the wind than either the perpendicular wall of the marquee, or the conical side of the single-pole bell tent now in use. It has jointed flexible ribs, whose upper ends fit into sockets on the periphery of a wooden disc, the centre of which being suitably pierced, admits of an ascending current, and thus of a fire. The butt-ends of these ribs pass through equidistant eyes in an endless band or ring of rope, and are thrust eventually into holes driven in the ground. The skeleton of the tent, therefore, resembles that of an expanded, stickless umbrella. The canvas cover is put on like a cap over the erected frame, and strapped to the ground ring. Additional security is lent by storm ropes radiating outwards from the cover. The system is claimed as applicable to every description of tent and marquee, and must be especially so to the large ones used for field hospitals, if, as the author avers, he can provide for one hundred sick men on the area now occupied for the

accommodation of only twenty. To be critical, it strikes us that if the butts were keyed into light metal screw sockets, on Mitchell's system, which we would at all events see adopted for tent pegs, the gallant author's plan would be, if possible, even nearer perfection. The excess weight of such appliances over the ordinary pegs he proposes to apply to his ground or base ring, would be immaterial, while a hurricane-proof degree of stability would, we think, be attained.

Captain Rhodes also contemplates applying his curvilinear system to the construction of tunnel-shaped endless tentage on the principle of the French *tente d'abri*, so that soldiers halting may, by uniting their several portions, instantaneously pitch a camp without dependence upon the uncertain arrival of a military train. He has also written an entertaining and careful disquisition, illustrated by many drawings, upon the civil and military tents of all nations and tribes from the time of Jabal, called in Genesis "the father of such as dwell in tents," to the present year, when out of 410,000 people in the Australian colony of Victoria not less than 135,000 are so dwelling. Foreign governments have helped him to perfect this portion of his work by allowing him every facility for contrasting their service tents with our own, and he has generously not ignored the plans of other inventors and patentees. He concludes with an essay on ancient and modern camps and encamping. With this he incorporates our War Office regulations, and some professional papers by the late Dr. Jackson, sometime Inspector General of Army Hospitals, and the Baron Larrey, a French surgeon employed near the person of the Emperor at the Châlons camp. The work may, on the whole, be fairly pronounced well worthy the attention of military men and amusing to the general reader.

GORDON OF DUNCAIRN.

Gordon of Duncairn. 2 vols. Richard Bentley.

A SCOTCH novel, when it really illustrates Scotch life and peculiarities, is a very good thing. But when it is only Scotch in names and localities, with nothing distinctive, it is comparatively a poor affair. There is something racy and idiomatic in the Scotch vernacular, but when plain Cockneyism or bald Saxon is provincialised by Scotch pronunciation and spelling, then the charm is lost. The writer of this novel is Scotch, and had he or she been contented with drawing all the characters from Scotland, we might have had a warmer meed of praise to bestow on the performance. But the characters are mixed and contrasted, are drawn presumably from Scotch and English society—drawn from thence without very much skill, and certainly with but little regard to facts presented in real life. But authors, like poets, are permitted to have a certain licence, and though the boundaries of this licence have been in this instance overstepped, according to critical notions, we will not be hard upon national tendencies. The novel opens with Minnie and Lillias, two Scotch lasses, introduced as speaking and looking like types that are not usually supposed to be characteristic of the other side of the Tweed. The young lady Minnie, or Marion, had been picked up at sea by Lily's father, Lieutenant Græme, and adopted into his family, because he could not find out her connexions. The eldest son, Archie Græme, falls in love with Minnie, proposes, and is rejected.

The scene changes to England. Lillias and Archie visit Battersden, the seat of their English relatives. We are here treated to a short dialogue in French, between the waiting-maid and Lillias, relative to the best mode of dressing hair, which convinces us that Chaucer's "French atte Bowe" is not entirely a dead language. At Battersden, among other personages, two destined to figure prominently in the story make their appearance—Sir Leslie Gordon of Duncairn, Scotch; Miss Jane Osborne, English. Sir Leslie is a veritable *preux chevalier*, and here again we miss every distinctive Scotch lineament. Miss Osborne, a "fast" young lady, but of what class of English society she is supposed to be the type we must plead ignorance.

A good many pages are consumed in showing how Miss Osborne, heartless and scheming, wanting virtue and virtuous principles, succeeds in entangling Sir Leslie Gordon into an engagement and eventual marriage, though all the time in love with Lily Græme. It is somewhat perplexing to understand by what kind of psychological peculiarity a sensitive, cultivated, observant Scotchman as Sir Leslie Gordon is represented to be, could

allow himself to be inveigled into matrimony with a bold, coarse-minded flirt such as Miss Osborne is depicted, of whose conversational powers this is a sample:—

"Jane!" exclaimed her sister, with a theatrical air, "you cannot mean to give an empty hand to one who has chosen you from all the world?"

"Indeed, Fanny, the hand is empty enough in more senses than one; if it were not, it might be differently bestowed, and as for choosing me from all the world—ha! ha! my little sister, I hardly know where the choice lay."

"What can you mean, Jane?"

"Why this:—that as long as my 'worshipper' had a chance of gaining that piling Miss whom we met at Battersden, he never thought of me as an 'idol.' With all her innocence, I suspect she was a deep little hussy; but, if I was not deeper, I was at least bolder. I had not kept such a fish on the hook for a year and a half, and played him all that time, to let such a chit as that land my prize at last. No, no, I knew a trick worth two of that, so I just laid him quietly on the bank by a *coup de main*."

The marriage takes place, and the refined and cultivated Scotch Sir Leslie has his eyes opened marvellously by the following specimen of honeymoon conversation from his English wife. Sir Leslie, who has taken his wife to his Scotch estate, wishes to interest her in his plans and improvements. She plumply refuses, because "the cabins," she said, "smell so fearfully of fish and peat smoke."

"And the road, as you must know," she went on, "is strewn with dead fish, enough to poison a Greenlander, and the children come and touch my dress with their filthy fingers. One day, thinking to be very good, while you were on the beach, I put my head into the school-room—laugh!—I very soon drew it back again, and, as I turned round with my handkerchief to my nose, the little ill-bred imps laughed at me, and an old crone who was passing had the impertinence to grin too, and mutter something in her abominable jargon, about 'thae Saxon fine laddies.' For my own part, I don't see what business ladies and gentlemen have poking into such places, and forgetting their own sphere. I have no doubt you are horribly imposed upon by these people, who only care for what they can get out of you. Take my advice, Leslie, leave them to the servants, who understand them, to the clergyman who is paid to attend to their wants, and to that old fogey Fairburn, whom you are so fond of, and who seems to me fit for nothing else. What's the use of being rich if you can't enjoy life?"

"That depends upon what we consider enjoyment," he answered, in a tone between jest and earnest. "My idea is that making others happy and serving them is the highest enjoyment one can have; and as for riches, do you suppose they were given us to be spent wholly on ourselves? I expect Fairburn, as my steward, to account to me for what I entrust him with; do you think I am not accountable for what is entrusted to me?"

"Oh! if you come to that sort of cant, I know nothing about it," was the reply. "You have plenty of absurd, stupid notions of that sort, I believe. As for old Fairburn—of course you hold him accountable, and rightly, too, and a pretty strict account I'd make him give, for I dare say the old fellow knows very well how to feather his own nest."

Among the visitors invited to Sir Leslie's new mansion by his wife is Lord Charles Lascelles, a former admirer, for whom she retained a secret *penchant*. While riding about with Lord Charles, who pays her rather more attention than her husband approves of, Lady Leslie is thrown from her horse and sustains severe injury. But, before this accident, Sir Leslie has become aware of his wife's worthless character, and her duplicity towards him in the case of Lily Græme. After Lady Gordon's recovery, she elopes with Lord Charles; and then we come once more to the fortunes of Archie Græme and Minnie Gray. After a series of small adventures the pair are brought together again, have an explanation, and find out, what the reader knew all along, that mutual love exists. Minnie discovers that Sir Leslie Gordon is her brother; of course, all difficulties in the way of union with Archie Græme vanish at once, and the only care of the author is to bring about another union between Sir Leslie and Lily Græme. This cannot be accomplished while the shameless Lady Leslie is alive. This obstacle is surmounted. Lady Leslie is deserted by her seducer at Baden, is found by Sir Leslie, taken back to Scotland, and dies repentant. Sir Leslie and Lily confess mutual attachment, and all ends "as merry as a marriage-bell."

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, &c. &c. By William Carew Hazlitt. G. Routledge and Co. The right book at the right time; and at the right price. The approaching settlement of the Hudson's

Bay question by Parliament, the intense interest already created by the foundation of the new colony and the recent correspondence from both San Francisco and Victoria, have created a desire for information that Mr. Hazlitt's able little compilation will in a great measure supply. He has traced the history of British Columbia, through the best sources, from the first discovery of the coast by the Spaniards, in the 16th century, whose visits were consequent upon their spirited searches after a western passage to India, China, and Japan.

Among the modern writers upon whom Mr. Hazlitt has drawn for his geographical information are Mr. Nicolay; Commodore Wilkes; Sir Alexander Mackenzie; Messrs. Frazer, McLeod, and Anderson, of the Hudson's Bay and North West Company's Service; and Colonel Grant. Lieutenants Warre and Vavasour, authors of the "Census of the Indian Tribes in the Oregon Territory," from Latitude 42° to Latitude 54°, derived from the Trading Lists of the Hudson's Bay Company, and from the best obtainable information, have afforded him ample population statistics; and from these authors, Mr. McLean, and Mr. Dunn, he has culled a most interesting memoir upon the Indian population. He has reprinted, by permission, the celebrated June letters of the *Times* correspondent at San Francisco, from whom first the English public obtained a lifelike account of the new El Dorado, the trials and troubles of the diggers, and the impression created at San Francisco by the reports of the spies as they dropped down from the promised land, some reporting it "all barrenness," and others "a land flowing" (in possibility, of course) "with milk and honey." To use the words of the *Times* despatch:—"Everything is redolent of Frazer River: the boxes and cases at all the doors have it painted on them—no one speaks of anything else. Wages have jumped to-day from 4 dols. to 7 dols. in consequence of it. The editor of the *Bute Record*, an up-country paper, says waggishly of his fellow-townsmen—'Every joke that is cracked is mixed in Frazer River water, and Frazer forms a part and parcel of everybody's meat, drink, and apparel.'"

Mr. Hazlitt has added greatly to the value of his work by largely availing himself of the *Description of Vancouver Island* by its first colonist, Colonel W. Colquhoun Grant, which was read before the Royal Geographical Society of London on the 22nd of June, 1857, and which the considerate courtesy of that body and its secretary, Dr. Shaw, has thus placed, through our author and Messrs. Routledge, at the service of the community. Colonel Grant is no enthusiast, and though he does not approach the subject of gold, he yet shows other sufficient cause for our turning our serious attention to the island. He describes the colony as abounding in fish. Salmon especially swarm, he says, to an extent unknown in any other part of the world, and herrings are so numerous as to be caught by the natives with a sort of rake, or long stick, with crooked nails fastened to it. He speaks confidently of the future of the collieries, which had already exported, when he wrote, about 2000 tons to San Francisco. This sold at twenty-eight dollars per ton, and is a good deal, according to the Hon. Charles Fitzwilliam, M.P., like the West Riding of Yorkshire coal.

The Colonel has furnished his correspondents with a pleasing sketch of the native population of Vancouver's Island (numbering about 17,000), their language, manners, and ethnological characteristics. He believes them—anomalous though it may seem—after an experience of years, to be without religion; and that "for some inscrutably wise purpose the Almighty Ruler of the Universe has decreed that they shall fulfil the daily course of their lives with the law of nature for their moral code, and with no higher motive of action than that which is furnished by the impulses of instinct." They are great gamblers, he says, and will stake their blankets, their canoes, and even their wives, on the hazard of the turning up of one side or other of a piece of cut wood, which is their die. Their colour is a dull reddish brown, like that of a dirty copper kettle, and the features of both sexes are very much disfigured by the singular custom prevalent among them of flattening their heads.

The volume also is enriched by a reprint of the July despatch of a San Francisco correspondent of the *Times*, who visited Vancouver's Island in June, 1853, a contribution of the utmost practical utility to all who intend emigrating or take interest in any intending emigrants. It concludes very properly with some handy notes upon "The Way Thither,"

and a disquisition upon the interoceanic railway and telegraph projects, also extracted from the *Times*, but more likely to be available and of use in their present form than buried as they now must be under that journal's news-heap of even a single month's accumulation. It is pretty well understood that the Hudson's Bay Company, who (*teste*, Governor Douglas) have for several years had evidence of the auriferous nature of the country, will, when the renewal of their lease comes under consideration, be held to have forfeited all claim to it through the selfishness with which they have kept secret the wealth of the region under their control. This spirit has induced them to break the covenant to colonise, on the religious observance of which they might, perhaps, have founded some plea for consideration. The territory, therefore—thanks to the disclosures of Mr. Douglas and the sagacity (so unlike the wooden-headed fatuity we should have witnessed in other statesmen) of the Minister who acted upon the Governor's report at once—will be thrown open. That no unforeseen difficulty may defer the execution by the Colonial Secretary of a project in which a man of his poetic temperament cannot but feel deep interest, must be the hope of all who would sympathise, not with the preservation of bears and foxes, but with the spread of civilisation and the opening of elbow-room for the crowds of the Old World.

In the Queen's Speech at the close of the last session we find the following passage:—"Her Majesty hopes that this new colony on the Pacific may be but one step in the career of steady progress by which her Majesty's dominions in North America may ultimately be peopled in an unbroken chain, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British Crown."

"So may it be!" say we and all good citizens; and with so sound an aspiration we may terminate our superficial notice of Mr. Hazlitt's valuable though slight performance, which, coming as it does in the nick of time, compiled from reliable sources, and so cheap as to be within reach of the humblest would-be emigrant, is of more really practical value than the parent tomes of the old voyagers, or the elaborate handbooks experience will prepare when the face of the white man has ceased to be a curiosity upon the westward tracks.

MY ESCAPE FROM THE MUTINIES IN OUDH.

My Escape from the Mutinies in Oudh. By a Wounded Officer. 2 vols. Bentley.

WE have long shirked the task of noticing this work, owing to our doubts as to how it ought to be treated. When we found, on glancing through it, that the first mention of the recent mutinies occurred quite towards the end of the second volume, and that the supposed author had, in fact, seen next to nothing of recent stirring events in India, we were disposed to regard it as a mere catchpenny *livre d'occasion* seeking to creep into circulation under fallacious colours. Since, however, the "Wounded Officer," who is, we have no reason to doubt, what he describes himself, has publicly owned that his performance is a compilation and a fiction founded upon facts, we are enabled to regard it from that point of view, and have pleasure in awarding him considerable praise, not for imaginative power or fine writing, but for the natural, yet withal adroit, manner in which he has woven his fabric. His materials consist of military reminiscences of the Sikh war; many usual incidents of a regulation modern society novel; some startling adventures, almost bordering upon the fabulous, supposed to have been gone through by some fugitive officers from Meerut; and lastly a good deal of sound and apparently earnest criticism upon Anglo-Indian affairs. The latter is singularly coincident in many respects with that of the more serious writers who have preceded the author; but still it is fair to say that, upon military points especially, it bears the stamp of genuineness. We regret not to have at our present disposal space for a résumé of the story, or for extracting, as we could wish, the stirring descriptions of Chilianwalla, the Meerut massacre, or the adventures of the fugitives among the hills; but we can cordially recommend the work in its entirety as one of the most agreeable of its class. Reference being had, moreover, to its reflective portions, we should esteem it a really valuable book to place in the hands of young persons who cannot be supposed qualified for the attack or digestion of the comparatively heavy treatises of

Gubbins and Norton, but who may find a good deal of useful knowledge in captivating guise scattered through the pages of the "Wounded Officer."

THE NEW EL DORADO.

The New El Dorado; or, British Columbia. By Kinahan Cornwallis. T. C. Newby.

THE tide of belief that the vast territory between the Rocky Mountains and Vancouver's Island is a land full of promise to British emigrants, is just now setting in very strongly. Making every allowance for the extra avidity with which the public seized the faith in the new El Dorado after the discovery that its advantages had been much underrated, if not suppressed, by the Hudson's Bay Corporation, there is yet much reason for thinking that its yield will surpass those of Australia and California, and that it will be found in other respects more suitable than they are for colonisation. It is not improbably destined, moreover, to take a much more prominent position in the future history of the world; for the attention of many enterprising men is already turned to the solution by its means of the ancient problem of a north-west road to the glorious East. We may hardly look for so grand a result, during the official life of one man or one administration; but it is no idle dream that if the spirited move of Sir Edward Lytton in erecting the colony be followed up in the like spirit, a coming generation may see at Port Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island, the terminus of an interoceanic railway, laid wholly on British ground, and a vast entrepôt for the traffic between Europe and Asia.

We shall, however, endeavour strictly to confine ourselves in the present notice to a brief review of that portion of the work before us which professes to detail Mr. Cornwallis's personal adventures on a trip from San Francisco and a point on the Frazer river, 250 miles from Port Victoria, and back again to the former city. The natural advantages of the whole of British Columbia are, he informs us, fully equal, if not superior, to those of Vancouver's Island, which are already recognised. Its soil varies from a deep-black vegetable loam to a light-brown loamy earth. It is well watered and well timbered, favouring the growth of cereals and fruit; but those interested in emigration should observe this writer's statement, that although from the middle of March to the middle of October the weather is serene and delightful, still, for the remainder of the year, the prevalent south and south-east winds bring almost incessant rain, frequently accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning.

On the 20th of April the first batch of gold-seekers left San Francisco for the new El Dorado. Up to the 20th of June, 14,800 had embarked. On the 21st of the same month, the steamer Republic arrived from Frazer River. On the 20th of June, the author sailed in the steamer Cortes, and arrived in Victoria on the sixth day. He found the yellow "fever" raging strongly, and having purchased a monthly license of the Hudson's Bay Company, for which he paid at the rate of 120*l.* per annum, started up the Frazer River, and arrived at Fort Hope, 160 miles from Victoria, early on the morning of the second day.

Here he disembarked, armed with a geological shovel only, and a pan for which he had given four dollars. The banks of the river were dotted with miners, and gold glittered among the sands, and, though our "green hand" contrived to realise nearly sixteen dollars' worth of gold in three hours, he soon learned that this was a trifling yield, and, being admitted into the digging fraternity, set to work in earnest. A canoe was bought, and a party started for the upper waters. During the journey they had to stem rapids, and sometimes to carry their frail vessel overland. They gathered abundance of gold, and on one occasion, while ashore for six hours, found that each of the party had realised from forty-eight to eighty dollars; but the mania was for advancing; for the miners had learned by experience that, whatever the yield might be, it was sure to be still greater higher up. They passed the upper falls by a portage, aided by the Indians, and noticed that their impression of the thickly wooded nature of the country had been erroneous, for "a belt of trees merely flanked the water-side, beyond which deeply grassed prairie land stretched for several miles, bounded to the westward by lofty forest trees, and to the north by the overtowering mountains, but open to the south, and reaching farther than the eye could carry."

They were now two hundred and eighty miles

from the river's mouth, but a hundred, at least, from its source in the Rocky Mountains, and from those "hill diggings" whence the author expects, at no distant day, to hear of monster nuggets and gold diggings of fabulous richness. They were a sunburnt, motley group, but all merry on the strength of nuggets found and dust gathered. One old hand had realised nearly five hundred dollars, while the author had made about ten ounces with his geological shovel and pan only.

The yield here was equally satisfactory, but the novelty had died away, so that the men talked less about it and "realised" their hundreds of dollars without chronicling the sum. There was plenty for all, and tens of thousands besides. And now the author, becoming impatient of this mode of life, and having seen his chums established in a log hut, sold his share in their canoe, and set out for Victoria with two painted Indians. Shooting down the river like an arrow, he parted from his guides at the junction of the Thompson and Fraser rivers. Here he purchased a canoe for one hundred and twenty dollars. He passed abundance of diggers near Fort Gale and Fort Hope, as well as hundreds of boats and canoes making their way up. At the latter station he sold his canoe at half price, and arrived the same day at Victoria. Here he found the community in disorder; for a land mania, brought upon the wings of the Californian immigration, had seized upon it, and it was hardly to be supposed that one of the author's evidently mercurial temperament could escape the infection. He resolved to invest a portion of his dust in land allotments, took his turn at the Hudson's Bay Company's counter, and succeeded, after some difficulty, owing to the rash of intended purchasers, in securing three located lots at the standard price of 100 dollars each, and three others of less value at prices which he does not mention. England, however, seems to have had so much more charm for him than Victoria, that the steamer Republic being unexpectedly announced to leave for San Francisco, he lost no time in disposing of the three first at a profit of 15,800 dollars, and in turning homewards with his travelling-bed, the opossum skin rug, and his valise heavy with nuggets and gold, to make room for which he had been compelled to fling away his spare pair of boots and other articles of clothing. The 3rd of June saw him lecturing upon his travels to the eager Franciscans, and he can have lost no time in getting home, for he has, we hear, been already some weeks in London.

MAGAZINES.

BLACKWOOD.—"Buckle's History of Civilization" comes under review, and, though compliments are sufficiently paid to the genius of the author and to the singular merits of his work, there is evidently at bottom a doubt in the reviewer's mind as to the true value of this new and startling contribution to literature. Mr. Buckle is evidently regarded in some respects as an ingenious but unsound builder-up of theories which have a stratum of fact and probability to recommend them to notice, but which, nevertheless, are thought to be based on unsubstantial foundations, and are open to refutation, though the opposing facts and arguments do not present themselves readily. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's "What will he do with It?" is continued. When the tale is finished we shall have some remarks to offer. "Edward Irving" is an article on a once popular man who has long passed out of sight, and whose memory his friends would best respect by a judicious silence. The writer of the article takes a pompous and inflated view of Edward Irving's powers as a preacher, and, indeed, of the power and value of Scottish preachers generally. Tried by the highest standard of English celebrities, the Scottish pulpit would be considered in England as only entitled to a second-rate position; indeed, its triumphs—achieved by Chalmers, Irving, and Caird—owe a deeper debt of gratitude to the works of English churchmen than the Scotch critic is inclined to admit. The secret of Edward Irving's popularity is to be sought for, not in his varied powers, for they were great, and cultivated by a careful study of the matchless productions of the massive intellects of mediæval English divines, but rather in his disregard of the solemn pomposities of pulpit gentility, his immense person, his uncouth aspect, his portentous squint, his broad Scotch brogue, and the sledge-hammer vehemence with which he rolled out sonorous sentences and hurled anathemas against sins and pomps and vanities, which his titled and carriage audiences could not fail in perceiving were levelled mainly against themselves. Irving was somewhat of a clerical enthusiast; he was earnest and, in his way, pious; but sudden popularity and praise combined were too

much for an overtasked intellect, and the end was what every good man must deplore but no wise man wonder at. "The Light in the Hearth" is another story continued. The last article is on Cherbourg, a subject we may justly claim to have assisted in exhausting and in placing more correctly before the public than most of our contemporaries.

FRASER—opens with "Our Failures," by a Manchester Man. What a comprehensive title! How many bookshelves, we are tempted to ask, and how many more hundred *Fraser's* would this ample subject, if diffusely treated, stuff to repletion? And what a terrible antagonist is this for "failures!" The very name of a Manchester Man is almost a voucher for rapid recognition of, and speedy justice upon, failures, failers, dupers, dupes, humbugs, and shams of all sorts. Our author is just the man to do it, too; for he puts lance in rest, and cries havoc upon the flock. As a Manchester Man, he of course begins with the failure "isolated," or commercial embarrassment, tumbles him over, and tackles "panics," or the failure gregarious; a good deal of this sort of failure of credit he attributes, of course, to the overweening confidence in our smart kite-flyers, and in gentry of the bank-director class who support them. Vowing that of the latter he would ship a few to Norfolk Island, *pour encourager les autres*, he proceeds, *per saltum*, to investigate the often alleged failures of the Established Church and its preaching. On the latter point he is with the complainants, but on the former he is Toryish—as he is also about the parochial system—but withal as liberal as most Tories of the present day; i. e. more willing to go ahead and be patted than stand still and be spurred. "Concerning Tidiness," by a very Particular Man, goes a little too far. We are bachelors. Organised untidiness is our state, and we hold the constant, pervading, active, all-reaching, energetic TIDINESS, of which he speaks so endearingly to be loved, an utter abhorrence. She must be an old maid. Only let us catch her here. That abominable little Dutch place, Broek, of which he talks with such unction, is, we tell him flatly, enough to drive an English bachelor out of his senses. Washington Irving could not brook it for more than half an hour, used as he was to American tidiness; and we would not punish such a good fellow as the Particular Man, whatever his literary delinquencies, by an imprisonment there for more than one whole wet Sunday afternoon. "Pelicans" is an interesting natural history paper; and so is that on Rarey the horse-tamer, and his pilfered method, though we are not so confident as the writer that a well Rarey-fied animal will ever after be obedient to his original operator. We have recently marked with some inquietude an indication or two to the contrary. The author of *Meg of Elibank* commences in the present number a new tale, called "Hector Garret of Otter," which seems to open, painfully enough, with prospect of sorrow for the hero's young and gentle bride. The veteran author of *Headlong Hall*, than whom none could be fitter for the task, contributes a learned and curious notice of some translations of Sanscrit poems into ancient Greek, by Demetrius Galanous, a Greek settler in Benares towards the end of the last century, which have been recently edited at Athens by G. K. Typallus, Superintendent of the Royal Library there. The number concludes with a survey of the "Village System and the Policy of Annexation," and a review of Mr. J. Langton Sanford's *Studies of the Great Rebellion*, and Mr. John Forster's first volume of *Historical Essays*, both of which the editor styles "volumes of unusual worth."

TITAN.—The opening paper of the present number, "At Munich," is evidently written by a genuine lover of the arts, and the topics suggested to such a one by a visit to the charming Bavarian Residenz are handled in a plain and manly style. The reader will enjoy the author's pleasant commentary upon the manners and customs, civil, military, and religious, of the place, and the interesting historical notabilia interwoven with it, as well as with the fine art criticism. "Autumnal" is a smooth and elegant lay, reminding one, now of Tennyson, now of Gerald Massey. "Marriage as in France" is a smart translation from the French of a pretty and well-told little love story. "Behind the Scenes at Paris" has reached its twenty-fourth chapter, and the "Memorials of the Jolly Dogs" comes to a somewhat abrupt conclusion with the death of Vernon. We are sorry to part with our author who, very rapidly, in a sort of *Envoi*, disposes of the five "dogs" whose deaths have not been chronicled in previous chapters. Trench was mortally wounded at New Orleans. John Smith died in his parish. The elder Meyrick at Chillianwallah; and his father, not long after Poyntz became an eminent lawyer and M.P., caught a cold after a late debate, and came to an untimely end. Peterkin, though not exactly dead, is no longer jolly; but Francis Meyrick, Esquire, of Meyrick Hall, having married Miss Herbert, and taken Mrs. Biggs as housekeeper, is as much so ever as ever. "Two

Millions," and "Nothing to Wear," by William Allen Butler, are from a transatlantic source. The former is rather lengthy, but in parts very racy. The latter, which we think the reader may have already seen on railway book-stalls, is a neat and forcible little episode of city life, with an elegantly couched moral, that must find an echo in every heart. "Art and Science Abroad" is the most interesting chapter of all to "practical" people. The short articles comprised under this heading, on the Silk worm, on M. Almeida's new stereoscopic discovery, whereby images may be rendered visible to many persons at once; on the trans-Russian telegraph overland to China, &c. &c., are soundly instructive and amusing.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—The broad and philosophical spirit pervading the various articles which form this number is beyond praise, and speaks volumes for that great advance which the American mind is making in every department of literature. The review of Buckle's *History of Civilization* is well worth perusal, and, though the eminent author will be found to have received due honour, yet many of his theories and his hypotheses are dealt with in a manner which will induce the reader to pause before he accepts them implicitly on the faith of a great name. The article on Sir Walter Scott is rather too laudatory, but we do not quarrel with the disposition of our American brethren to show they fully appreciate the great minds that have amused and instructed our own nation. The "New Crime of Austria" refers to priestly persecution by the Jesuits of opposing sects in Hungary. "Recent French Literature" is a very readable article. The "First Stages of the American Revolution" is a candid and liberal review of the causes which produced the estrangement and the ultimate severance between England and the American colonies. Several other articles are equally worth consideration, and altogether this number is a very good one.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—Mr. Robert B. Brough gives us the first chapter of the first book of a new tale entitled "Which is Which? or Miles Cassidy's Contract." The scene is laid in Oxford, and the actors at present upon the stage are Mr. Miles Cassidy, an unlettered Irish bog-trotter of no estate, and Dr. Bashawe, the Dean of St. Ogive's College. The former happening to visit that interesting city, "on the tramp," we will suppose, for want of better information, in company with a couple of little boys, of whom more is promised to follow, is made the victim of a practical joke by some gowmsmen, and introduced to the Dean as the parent to two youths about to matriculate. The interview between Miles and the Dean is well told. We can realise the feelings of both, and we wait with anxiety the result of the Dean's evident intention to interest himself for Mr. Cassidy's young charges. Mr. H. S. Edwards's "Sketches and Studies in Russia" (now arrived at their fourth number), an historical paper on "Cyrano de Bergerac," a conscientious review of Carlyle's *Friedrich Wilhelm*, and "Our Chemical Friends," are the other *pièces de résistance* of the number. In the great pin question, as treated in the article "Where they Go," we may possibly be interested, but we could get neither head nor point of the little fugitive from the bottle of hay in which the learned author has smothered it.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—A good number, commencing with the 10th and 11th chapters of "Gerald Fitzgerald," by Harry Lorrequer, headed, "Some of Time's Changes," and "A Reception at Madame Roland's;" the latter introducing us to that pure-hearted, single-minded, and enthusiastic woman, who might justly be called the soul of the party political to which her husband belonged. "Horace Walpole in his Old Age" is a very pleasant paper, a *réchauffé des réchauffés*, of course, but for all that well worth reading. The author has interwoven with it some memorials of Mrs. Anna Damer, Gray, the gentleman poet (then a rarity), Mrs. Clive, Madame Du Defland, and others of the *clique* in which Walpole delighted. "Crimoline and Whales" is a little essay upon the natural history of the *Balaena mysticetus*, *B. musculus*, *B. rostrata*, and others of the genus, of whom the first-named species has now taken a more important place than ever, as being the only one producing the great raw material of crimoline petticoats, namely, whalebone. The scientific matter of the paper is rendered palatable by a good deal of wit and antiquarianism, and is seasoned with some good stories, on concluding one or two of which the reader will be apt, as we did, to cry, "Very like a whale." "Jottings on Eclipses" is a well-written, semi-scientific article, and a "Subterranean Adventure," which purports to relate a mysterious and hostile *rencontre* in an Alpine mine gallery between Sir Hudson Lowe and the present Emperor Napoleon, has the air of a translation from the French, and merits its motto, "Le vrai n'est pas toujours le vraisemblable." This number of the *Dublin* also contains an interesting chapter upon Egyptian travel, called, "Rides upon Mules and Donkeys," from which we should like, had we the space, to

make some extracts. The reviews are upon German poetry, Irish archaeological publications, and the works of the Rev. Robert Alfred Vaughan, published by Parker of London. "The Memoir of Doctor Patrick Delany" is of local interest.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL, No. IX, Vol. II. (Piper, Stephenson, and Spence), has an instructive, though slight, comment upon a few of the more prominent papers read before the meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at Liverpool, including, of course, those by Miss Carpenter, on the Ragged and Industrial Schools, and by Miss Craig on Emigration. "An Italian" continues his "Gallery of Illustrious Italian Women," with Caterina de Vigri, the sculptress; Lavinia Fontana, of Bologna, the painter-daughter of Fontana "of the swift brush," as Baldinucci called him; Irene, of Spilimbergo; and Marietta Tintoretto, daughter and pupil of the great painter. This paper is both erudite and eloquent. "The Misdeeds of Aura Plaistow," a slight fiction, is the other important paper of the number. The reviews and "Open Council" are of the average value.

ROUTLEDGE'S SHAKESPEARE. Part XXX. (Routledge and Co.)—This part contains the doubtful historical play of *Henry VIII.*, though the commentator does not notice the grave suspicions that have been alleged respecting the authorship. The illustrations are monstrous, the King and the Cardinal being gigantic, as if to enforce the fact that they are the chief personages of the play. Mr. Gilbert is getting tired or inflated with his subject. It is doubtful if one Shakespeare wrote all the plays, but it is clearly impossible for one artist to illustrate the multifarious life they represent.

THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. Thackeray, No. XIII. —The original hero is now dethroned, and his brother George takes his place, telling his story in the middle of the work like another *Æneas*, from whose poems the author is fond of heading his chapters. If the letterpress improves, we cannot extend the commendation to the illustrations.

DAVENPORT DUNN. By C. Lever.—No. XVII. (Chapman and Hall.)—This story is approaching its conclusion; and we need scarcely notice the contents. The very pretty illustrations, the best of the shilling serial issues, are not only an inducement to try the work, but to read the story.

KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. No. XXXIV. (Bradbury and Evans.)—This number carries us down to 1690. It is illustrated by a very queer engraving, but with some excellent woodcuts. The style is easy and pleasant, and carries the reader with interest through some important political crises, including the battle of the Boyne.

DISRAELI'S CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE. Vol. III. (Routledge and Co.)—Another volume of these learned, instructive, and amusing gatherings has been issued by Messrs. Routledge, for which the publishers deserve not merely the "empty praise" of the critic, but the "solid pudding" of general patronage on the part of the public.

PHILADELPHIA; OR, THE CLAIMS OF HUMANITY. By T. F. Barham, M.B. (Chapman and Hall.)—This is an ambitious volume, and is intended to set people thinking. The work is addressed to those who believe in the supremacy of religious and moral principle as the rule of human conduct and the guide to human happiness. To show the varied and important questions which the author deals with—and we must add with great ability—we will enumerate a few of the themes considered in the fourteen chapters of the work:—"On the Brotherhood of Mankind, the Existing Distinction of Social Ranks, the Brotherly Distribution of the Work of Life, the Distribution of Property, of Communism and Co-operative Association, on Freedom, on Brotherly Love between Nations, Catholic Christianity, the Apostasy of the Church, and the Age to Come." The author has had the good taste to treat these abstruse subjects in a popular manner, and this we predict will procure for his teachings no inconsiderable audience.

SHREDS AND PATCHES; OR, PATHOS AND BATHOS. By Jane Kennedy. (Kent and Co.)—A light, lively, and gossiping work. This is all the lady author aimed at, and it would be doing injustice to say she has missed her aim.

THE PROGRESS OF CARRIAGES AND ROADS FROM PHILIP'S HISTORY OF PROGRESS. (Houlston and Wright.)—An interesting compilation of high-road and canal facts, and reminiscences which, as regards the former especially, we do well continually to embalm for the study and gratification of future ages (including, of course, that of the future New Zealander). Did we neglect thus to honour the good old ways of our youth, we might innocently, perchance, have to ask in vain of high-pressure steam tators "what stage-coaches were."

OUTLINES OF CREATION. By Elisha Voyce. Illustrated by the Brothers Dalziel. (Ward and Lock.)—A very handsome volume which treats briefly but succinctly of the wonders of the sky, the air, the waters, the vegetable kingdom, and the animal kingdom. The million who are athirst for information would, without doubt, consider this book a very acceptable present.

VERSE. 1834—1858. By Charles Boner. (Chapman and Hall.)—We cull a sample of the author's versification a quarter of a century ago—

Oh, how pure is childhood's joy,
A joy felt mysteriously,
Hardly knowing whence or why;
But the child seeth in earth and sky
Loveliness and majesty,
Nature in her sublimity!
All is freshness, all is life,
Teeming, bursting into life—

and contrast it with a verse of the latest mint on the subject of Beauty—

Who thus to Beauty boweth in his joy—
A chalice holding God-pervaded wine—
Him shall it not mislead or bring alloy,
But strengthen, and ennoble, and refine—

leaving the reader to decide the question of improvement, and the place Mr. Boner is to occupy in Parnassus.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK FOR 1859.—Determined to take time by the forelock, our old friend has sprung his Christmas rattle before all his rivals, and has issued his illustrated ephemera for next year. The coloured frontispiece (by Leech) represents a capital scheme for getting through a juicy day in the country—namely, a picnic in a drawing-room. The artist has shown us how to get up a real *rus in urbe*, free from insects, flaring hot sun, or charge for waiters, and probably with plenty of provisions close at hand in case of demand. The classic-comical cuts of Demosthenes haranguing the waves, supposed to typify his sublime serenity the Speaker of the House of Commons; of Neptune in the character of a Margate bathing-machine driver; and of a worthy "Pater" and "Mater" families, comet-seeking on the tiles, are among the best in the book. The useful information is of the usual quality, and likely to be of quite as much use as ever, and the literary matter is fully up to the mark. "Behaviour in the Ball Room," and the complaint of Mrs. Caddy, "There goes the chany!" are full of humour; and the comic translations of several of Horace's odes are decidedly clever.

BOOKS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

Nature and Human Nature. By the Author of "Sam Slick." 8vo. Hurst and Blackett.

The Dublin University Magazine. No. CCCXI. Hurst and Blackett.

Knight's Popular History of England. No. XXXIV. Bradbury and Evans.

The Virginians. No. XIII. By W. M. Thackeray. Bradbury and Evans.

Titan. A Monthly Magazine. No. CLXIV. James Hogg and Son.

Sketches of Algeria during the Kabyle War. By Hugh Mullenex Walmsley. Post 8vo. Chapman and Hall.

Davenport Dunn. By Charles Lever. No. XVII. November. Chapman and Hall.

The Progress of Carriages, Roads, and Water Conveyances, from the Earliest Time to the Formation of Railways, &c. Post 8vo. Houlston and Wright.

The English Woman's Journal. Vol. II. No. IX. for November. Piper, Stephenson, and Spence.

The North British Review. No. V. for November. Hamilton and Adams.

The Travels and Adventures of Baron Munchausen. Foolscep 8vo. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE. By Isaac Disraeli. Vol. III. Post 8vo. G. Routledge and Co.

Loyal Heart; or, the Trappers. By Gustave Aimard. Foolscep 8vo. G. Routledge and Co.

Routledge's Shakespeare. Part XXX. for November. G. Routledge and Co.

The National Magazine, Part XXV. for November. W. Kent and Co.

Blackwood's Magazine, No. DXVII. for November. Edinburgh: Blackwood and Son.

A Voyage to Lilliput. By Samuel Gulliver. With a Sketch of the Life of Swift. Foolscep 8vo. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

The Castle of Otranto. A Gothic Story. Foolscep 8vo. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

Travels in the Interior of Africa. By Mungo Parke. Small 4to. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

Fragmentary Remains of Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. Edited by his Brother, J. Davy, MD., F.R.S. Post 8vo. J. Churchill.

Codrus, King of Athens. A Tragedy. By Richard Neal. Foolscep 8vo. Sampson, Low, Son, and Co.

Punch's Pocket-book for 1859. In case. Punch-office, Fleet-street.

Memorandum for Reorganising the Indian Army. A Pamphlet. By Colonel A. H. Boileau. Smith, Elder, and Co.

What is Congelation? By R. E. Harrison. Foolscep 8vo. John Churchill.

On Ether and Chloroform. By Charles Kidd. 12mo. Renshaw.

Eclectic Review. New Series. Vol. IV. November. Ward and Co.

Mexico and the Mexicans. Landscapes and Popular Sketches. By C. Sartorius. 4to. Trubner and Co.

Stereoscopic Slides. By George Downes, Photographic Institution, 165, New Bond-street.

The Arts.

THEATRES AND PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY, DRURY LANE.—Mr. Harrison, resolute that his audiences shall not leave him for want of a change of bill, has brought forward another of his Lyceum triumphs, Vincent Wallace's beautiful opera of *Maritima*, which, all classicists notwithstanding, will serve in after times with the *Bohemian Girl* to mark the high-water of the musical taste of the real public during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The cast of characters is very nearly the same as at the Lyceum. Miss Pyne is the *Maritima*, and Miss S. Pyne *Lazarillo*, Mr. Harrison *Don Cesar*, Mr. Patey the *King*, Mr. F. Glover *Don José*. The opera is so full of moroseous literary dear to the public, that it is not to be wondered at that Miss Pyne's beautiful singing and really refined acting made a great impression. For our own part, we have not so much before admired her in either respect. Mr. Harrison, as the ragged hidalgo, was as spirited as ever; his numerous solos, and especially his part in the fine trio, "Turn on, old Time," were most effectively given and rapturously applauded. Mr. Glover is a rapidly improving young artist, to whom every encouragement is due; and if we had equal confidence in Mr. Patey's physique as in the good, and, by practice, improvable quality of his voice, we should have no diffidence as to prophesying a brilliant career for him.

STRAND THEATRE.—On Monday last was produced at this house an "original" version of M. Scribe's vaudeville *L'Héritière*, by Mr. A. C. Troughton, called *Wooring in Jest*, and *Loving in Earnest*. The characters are three in number. There is *Mrs. Wittington*, a young widow of property, fascinating, talented, and warm-hearted, who lives in the country among her books, birds, and flowers; secondly, *Mr. Machiavel* (Mr. C. Selby), her un-Machiavellesque old bachelor guardian, whose faultless make-up and simple profundity would do credit to the bow-windows of St. James's-street; and, lastly, his nephew, *Captain Quick* (Mr. Parselle), a gentlemanlike London man and a lady-killer in town, in whose eyes, when he dons his shooting-suit, all drawing-room attractions are an abomination, and thick boots and devilled kidneys the only true sources of delight. These gentlemen are on a visit at the widow's; and old *Machiavel* desires to make a match between his ward and his nephew, but his proposition being very coldly received by the latter, hits on the stratagem of piquing him into a flirtation. He informs him that *Mrs. Wittington* thinks him "a horror" and "a puppy," and all the etoeteras to match; and the captain, thus stimulated, "sits down," in military phrase, "before the place." His flirtation, however, goes so far and so fast, that, before he knows what he has been about, he has made a conquest of the widow, his weapons have returned like boomerangs upon his own head, and he is deeply in love. But here the uncle steps in as a marplot. He learns suddenly that the lady's uncle has left her a large fortune, and conceiving the idea of appropriating it and her together to himself, he artfully sows dissension between the lovers. This mightily surprises the gallant captain, who is indignant to find that a man of his quality has not only fallen into Cupid's snares, but has actually fallen so low as to be rejected. On the eve of departure for London, and of leaving old *Machiavel* in possession of the field, he successfully schemes a meeting with his *inamorata*. They speedily readjust matters, and the baffled senior, gracefully adopting the situation, announces to the pretty widow her accession of means, and gives the pair his benediction. This simple incident has been very neatly worked out by the allied authors, and was as nicely supported by the artists above mentioned. We have already spoken of Mr. Selby's effective point. Mr. Parselle gave a fair idea of the gentleman at ease, though, perhaps, his transition from jest to "earnest" wooing was hardly definite enough; and Miss Swanborough, always elegant and ladylike, pleased us much with her pretty and natural touches of sincerity and pathos. We may add that Mr. Troughton has adroitly preserved the beauties of his model while endowing it with an English dress; and that the comedietta was warmly received by a crowded house.

MONS. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—The attendance at these renowned harmonic meetings, the first of which—we blush for the London gents to say it—was rich in discord and poor in police, must lead the spirited conductor to pause before he leaves the city of his adoption for the uncertainties of a tour in quest, or in advocacy, of universal concord. He

is also entitled to claim as proved, his allegation which in our last impression we took leave to corroborate, that the British public are now prepared to enjoy quality where formerly only quantity of sound could attract them. The most classical pieces he has produced this season have been, perhaps, the most enjoyed by the very numerous audiences he has gathered round him. The "Andante" from Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," the Overture to *Ray Blas*, by Mendelssohn, and the same composer's violin concerto, seem to us to be more grateful to the more refined ears of the present generation of amateurs than would be the repetition of such extravagances as the "Havelock's March," and, indeed, than the endless repetition of the "Carnaval de Venise," as tormented by M. Wieniawski on the violin. In this latter performance there is nothing really to admire. One may wonder, perhaps, at the folly of a man who would devote years to the mastery of three or four pieces of wonderful execution, and at the ignorance of a crowd who will accept such as evidences of talent or as music; but we cannot help regretting to see taste, and power, and time, so thrown away, and the Muse herself so outraged. Of M. Wieniawski, whose name figures so prominently in the bills that we cannot pass him over, we have to say, that though not too rich in tone, his execution is marvellous; but as with other marvellous players, seeing him is more than half the battle. We are always tempted to think, that if the most undistinguished performer in any first-class London band were to sacrifice himself for a few years of his life to the acquisition of one or two peculiar violin tricks, he would be just as wonderful a man as any of these Herrs and Signors who are introduced to the groundlings to be gaped at; and therefore we protest against their being received by the public or recognised by the press as anything more than wonders of misplaced perseverance and retarders of good taste. Miss Louisa Vinning has delighted us on each occasion of her presence at Jullien's. Her "Tacea la Notte," from *Il Trovatore*, "Vedrai Carino," from *Don Giovanni*, and "I'm a laughing Zingarella," are all excellent, and her "Home, sweet home" is worth a pilgrimage. M. Jullien's new compositions, the "Jetty Treffz" and "The Campbells are comin'" quadrilles, and the "Fern Leaves" waltz, show great care and talent; the effects introduced into the latter are peculiar and pleasing. The grand selection from Meyerbeer's *Huguenots* is no less than ever popular, and is rather improved than otherwise by the curtailment of the band. Mr. Hughes's version of the "Piff-Paff" upon the ophicleide is an imposing one, and was deservedly applauded, as was the beautiful (as well as wonderful) performance of Duhem on the cornet obligato in the "Fern Leaves." In conclusion, while we do not scruple to note points in which the arrangements do not accord with our notions, and, we think, the public's now advanced ideas of sound taste, we shall have marked pleasure in recording the further progress of these pleasing and innocent entertainments, and the success of the worthy entrepreneur.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—On Monday last Mr. Kean reproduced *Macbeth*, with the same profusion of effects and decorations as distinguished its revival by him on this stage in 1853, and succeeded, with Mrs. Kean's invaluable aid, in rousing his audience to a degree of enthusiasm equal to that manifested on the occasion referred to. He has thus perfectly succeeded, because, in spite of an unfavourable physique, his impersonation so well realises the conception of the great dramatist's coherent intention, which familiarity with the play has now deeply given in the public understanding. His *Macbeth* is no marvel of wickedness, audacity, or ferocity, but one the yarn of whose character is a tangled mass of generous impulses, sound convictions, and evil passions. The artist reminds us that the infirmity of the thane's own character might have balanced for ever the good and evil in him, and might even have neutralised the evil promptings of his ambitious wife, but for the pressure of the antique fate, introduced by Shakespeare in the shape of his ever ambitious witch chorus. This bears him down, and having long marked him for its victim, ever throws itself into the scale of evil, tearing and rending his nature until he has taken his desperate plunge, and then gleefully abandons him to be harrowed by conscience and the sense of coming grief, until the mere rays of him, for the sake of dramatic justice, are disposed of by *Macduff*. The alternate breathlessness and tumult of crowded audiences on Monday and Wednesday last may go further than any laboured panegyric of ours to show that the exertions of the principal performer to depict the various phases of character, of which the above well-received "argument" demands the development, were well appreciated. In the sterner passages of *Lady Macbeth*, Mrs. Kean was all that could be desired; and in the sleep-walking scene she contrived to cast such a spell upon the audience, that their utter stillness during that celebrated passage was a far greater tribute to her merit than their subsequent plaudits.

In conclusion of our remarks upon the dramatic personae, we may add that Mr. Ryder's *Macduff* was thoroughly effective, and the witch-choristers, Miss Poole and Mr. Wallworth especially, very accurate and satisfactory. We perfectly coincide with the views of the talented manager upon the subject of costume. That which he has seen fit to adopt—and we regret, for our non-playing readers' sake, that we cannot quote the text of his critical essay distributed with the playbills—is infinitely preferable to the full suit of tartan, ostrich-feathered bonnet, and claymore handed down to us by theatrical authorities as the stage costume of the last century. Though it is unfortunately too true that the more we elaborate our scenery and our attempts at scenic illusion, the more painfully and ungratefully we become susceptible of irremediable short-comings, it is necessary to draw attention to the superb "effects" produced at this theatre. The half-illuminated shade of *Banquo* at the feast, the moving forest of Birnam, and the "Pit of Acheron," where the fiendish chorus of the fourth act stretches *Macbeth* on an intellectual rack with visions and oracular prophecies, are marvels in their way that will be remembered when the present direction has passed away, and will long indispose the town towards managerial efforts less intellectually conceived or less intelligently worked out.

CANTERBURY HALL, LAMBETH, is one of the "great facts" of transpontine London, which, when found, should be made a note of. Nestling in a corner under the railway bridge that crosses the Westminster-road, there was, a few years ago, an unpretending tavern, whose landlord, Charles Morton by name, having more fancy for music and pictures than for bull-dogs, fast trotters, and betting lists, hung his public parlour round with fairish prints and an unpretending painting or two, and engaged some professionals to sing for the amusement of the company there. His neighbours—mostly manufacturing people—yielded to the mollifying attractions of the gentle arts, and presently overflowed the said parlour. It was, therefore, enlarged: so was the choir; and the host continued to cover his walls with pretty "bits" of this and that modern master, and copies of some of the elders. The number of visitors increased as the squares of the space opened to them, until, some five years ago, Mr. Morton made a long pull and a strong pull, built a very handsome, well-ventilated hall, lighted it by the most elegant lustres, ventilated it well, got together a corps of vocalists, sometimes eminent, always satisfactory, and won a position of mark among London pleasure-carriers. The popularity and well-known financial success of Evans's renowned supper-rooms encouraged our host to think that the mere eating and drinking of his guests would pay for the gratuitous concert; but herein he erred, and was obliged to make a small charge, which has been subsequently raised to sixpence a head. With each advance in the entrance fee he has heightened the quality of his entertainment, until his music hall has become in the eyes of country folks, if not of Cockneys, a feature of London. Is worth the attention, moreover, of social economists, for the chief of its peculiarities is the admission of both sexes: and we take it that Mr. Morton has established the fact—gall and wormwood though it must be to a certain chief magistrate we could mention—that crowds of males and females, neither intemperate nor immoral, but respectable enough and modest enough to rub shoulders even with a Mayor, and to regard his magnificent propriety without blenching, may be furnished with material for intellectual enjoyment and even improvement, in a place which, in truth, is no more nor less than a tavern. A tavern-keeper turned instructor! Starched gentility, open your eyes, and wonder what next! It is found by the police that no disorder accrues to the neighbourhood from the gatherings at the Hall, and the officers on duty there seem to think a "scene" or a "row" would be almost a refreshing variety. The notion that the thousands of people above the artisan class, whose homes are barely worth the name, and to whom theatres are an expensive luxury, can be induced by the prayers of the genteel and virtuous to immerse themselves, with heavy and improving books and a halfpenny "short-six" for company, night after night, between working hours and bedtime, is pretty well exploded. It is, at all events, seldom advanced by reflective persons; and the difficulty is, of course, how and where they are to amuse themselves. It would seem that these music halls have furnished a happy medium between the Casinos and mere street-prowling. We were at all events, to make a long story short, very pleased to observe, on Wednesday week, that twelve hundred persons of both sexes, and of the most respectable appearance, were really enjoying themselves at Canterbury Hall in so orderly and becoming a manner, that to suggest the contrary possibility would seem almost an insult to them and to the establishment. We have not space to notice the musical programme in detail. It mainly consisted,

however, of a very fair operatic selection, varied by one or two humorous songs of an innocent character. But the occasion of our visit was the inauguration of a new feature. Mr. Morton's collection of pictures has marched, it appears, *pari passu* with his enterprise. He now owns some two hundred, and as his music hall became inconveniently crowded, he has relieved it, and found a permanent home for his hobby by building a very handsome exhibition-room. For a penny we purchased a regular catalogue, and for an hour or two found pleasure in renewing our acquaintance with some well-remembered works of art, and in musing on the singular concatenation of attractions at "the Canterbury" and the no less singular enlightenment of the modest host, who richly deserves to enjoy the honest pride he claims to feel at the completion of his work. The most prominent of the pictures are—Haydon's "Marcus Curtius;" No. 5, the "Noah's Sacrifice," by Macise, exhibited four years ago in the Royal Academy; No. 4, "The Disconsolate," by T. Couture; No. 36, "Fidelity—a bound on his master's grave," by T. Earle; No. 49, "The Marché des Innocents" at Paris, by G. Prieur. No. 51 is an admirable "Bulldog's Head," by Gérard. No. 57 is the well-known and very elaborate specimen of what we should call the true pre-Raphaelite school, called the "Fontaine de Jouvence," by Hansouillier. Mr. Niemann is pleasingly represented by (No. 72) "A Rocky Waterfall," and several other works. Devedeux has two, of which "The Pearl Necklace" (No. 112) is the more interesting. Mr. Anthony's large "Beech-trees in Windsor Forest" (No. 162) occupies one of the centres; near it are Wallis's "Henry Martin in Chepstow Castle," a "Flemish Fair" of merit by Adolf Dilling, two of Mr. Sant's well-known works, a clever Le Poittevin, and a small Skye Terrier, by Rosa Bonheur. Mr. Morton has also genuine specimens of Poole, Frith, Danby, Bright, Chas. Pettitt, Shalders, O'Connor, and a host of other artists of repute. He is bent, we hear, upon making further acquisitions, and has no idea of picture-dealing or jobbing. Our readers will judge for themselves whether his undertaking is or is not interesting, and worthy of public attention for the reason we have indicated. That we are warmly with the ayes may be inferred from the space we have devoted to this notice of it.

THE CLIMATE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The natural features of the Cape colony are such as to ensure for it a healthy climate. Stretching northwards from the extensive port of the Cape, the country is formed into a succession of mountain terraces, lying across the country from east to west, each terrace rising above the other to a considerable height, till the highest mountain ranges attain a height of about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Cape colony is thus most happily provided with sea breezes over a large portion of the country; for upon the west, south, and east its shores are washed by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, while in the interior the heat is mitigated by the cooling winds which pass from the mountain ranges over the plains and valleys. The consequence is a moderate and equable temperature, the coldest which has been noted being about 57 and the hottest about 79 degrees, the mean temperature deduced from observations made over several years at Cape Town giving a result of about 67 degrees Fahrenheit, or about the same as Malta or Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, and three degrees above the mean of Madeira, Gibraltar, and Algiers. Additional evidence of the remarkably healthy character of the Cape is afforded by the fact that it is a place of resort, a sanatorium, in fact, for the officers of the Indian army, who, when affected by disease incident to the tropical climate of India, find that the salubrious and invigorating breezes of the Cape have an excellent restorative effect. This peculiar healthiness of the Cape requires only to be more generally known in this country to make it preferred to the island of Madeira, Algiers, or other parts to which invalids from this country generally resort for the benefit of a change of climate. Many persons would, we are confident, select this fine British colony in preference to countries which are under foreign government. At the Cape of Good Hope the sufferer will find himself among his own countrymen, and would receive a degree of sympathy and assistance which he could not expect among foreigners, and would not be exposed to the annoyance of living in a state of society to which he has not been accustomed, and to an irritating system of government as strange as it is unacceptable to the invalid from a country where no such system is known. The opinion of Mr. Maclear, after many years' observation, is, that upon the whole the climate approaches closely to that of Madeira, the only difference being that the winds are stronger and more regular at the Cape than at the latter place.—*Cape and Natal News*.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return for six days, ending Friday, November 5th, 1858.—Number admitted, including season ticket holders, 12,738.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Night, November 5th.

FRANCE.

It is now said that M. de Montalembert will be assisted in the ensuing trial by M. Dufaure, and that the defence of the editor of the *Correspondant* will be undertaken by M. Berryer. The *Patrie* says that several foreign journals have erroneously asserted that if M. de Montalembert should be convicted, he will come within the operation of the Public Safety Bill, and may, at any time hereafter, be transported for life without trial. There can be no doubt that such assertions—if they have been made—proceed upon a mistaken view of the law of Feb. 27, 1858, which enumerates the offences which may entail such tremendous consequences. A political libel is not one of them.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree of Napoleon III., abolishing mortmain altogether in Algeria. Mortmain is a favourite dodge of the Turkish clergy, and one-half of the Ottoman territory is so tied up by mollahs and dervishes that the Encumbered Estates Court would be a serious benefit to the whole Mussulman empire. Prince Napoleon saw the absurdity of this tenure, and now the whole of these mosque lands are restored to general circulation.

Count Valentine Esterhazy, the Austrian Envoy to the Court of St. Petersburg, died on Tuesday at the Hôtel Bristol, in the Place Vendôme, at the age of fifty-five. He had been Minister at Munich, Dresden, and Stockholm.

Prince Napoleon has not yet made any concession of the Algerine railway, but is taking all the proposals into consideration. An English company is among the candidates.

Winter has come in Paris unusually early and with great severity. It freezes hard in the middle of the day notwithstanding a bright sun. At Versailles, on Wednesday night, the centigrade thermometer fell five degrees below zero.

HAMBURG.

A letter from Hamburg dated Wednesday, says:—"It having been notified by telegram from London to the police of this city that two Hungarians, suspected of being concerned in the forgery of Austrian bank-notes of 100 florins each—so many of which are in circulation all over the Continent, and which are so perfectly executed as to deceive even the Austrian National Bank officials themselves, who have pronounced several of the forged notes genuine—were on the point of embarking at Hull for this city, some of the detectives of the Hamburg police were ordered to keep a vigilant eye on them, and were so fortunate as to arrest them in *flagrante delicto* at the little town of Wandsbeck, two miles from this city, in the territory of Holstein. On examining their baggage, no less than 10,000 of these forged notes were found in their possession. The delinquents, after undergoing an examination, will be handed over to the Austrian authorities."

TURKEY.

Our Consul at Belgrade, M. Fonblanque, has found it necessary to take instructions at Vienna as to the impending revolution in his district, Servia, Bosnia, and Thessaly being on the eve of convulsion. From Vienna he has just gone to Trieste to embark for Constantinople with the same object, and returns to his post by the Lower Danube. If the famous six hundred deputies meet in open air, and open arms, after the ritual of the ancient Skupchina, bayonets alone can disperse them.

SPAIN.

A letter from Manila states that the Spanish troops destined to co-operate with the French in Cochín China sailed from that port on the 27th of August for the Huang group of islands, about sixty miles from the coast of Tonkin, which had been fixed on as the rendezvous.

The following telegram has been received:—"Madrid, Nov. 3.—The *Epoca* pretends that among the deputies elected there are forty of them who may be considered as belonging to the Opposition."

The *Leon Espanol* had been again seized.

THE BRADFORD POISONINGS.—There was no death reported yesterday. The worst, we hope, is past. There is another case of illness reported. Most of the sufferers are now doing well. Yesterday, Mr. Jewison held an inquest on Herbert Houldsworth, at Bowling, and returned an open verdict. To-morrow, at the Borough Court, two cases will form the ground of criminatory action against the prisoners—some or all of them.—*Bradford Observer*.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.—The account of this distinguished statesman having been wrecked appears to be doubtful. The *Nord* of Thursday positively announces his arrival at Athens, and the presentation of a letter from Queen Victoria to King Otho. Mr. Wyse, who had been an antiquarianizing in Eubœa (Negro-

point) had come back to pay homage to this veteran Oriental diplomatist.

FRIGHTFUL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the Cao Coal-pit, near Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, was inundated by a rush of waters from old adjoining workings. There were fifteen colliers; five escaped, and ten were drowned.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—At the meeting of this board to-day (Friday) Mr. Wright brought up a report from the Committee of Works and Improvements, reporting that in the opinion of the committee it is expedient that chemical assistance should be placed at their disposal to enable them to report on the several schemes for deodorising, and the application of sewage manure, submitted to the board. After some discussion, an amendment to refer back the report to the committee was rejected, and the report, and the suggestion contained in it, were adopted, the expense being restricted to 100*l*.

MR. RAREY.—The horse-tamer, is now at Stockholm. He has tamed several violent horses there in the presence of the Prince Royal, and his royal highness presented him with a gold medal. Mr. Rarey is, a letter states, about to proceed to St. Petersburg.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MISSION.—Mr. Gladstone has appointed Mr. Arthur Gordon, third son of Lord Aberdeen, his private secretary during his mission to the Ionian Islands. Mr. Gladstone is expected to arrive at Trieste next Thursday, and one of her Majesty's steamers will convey him from Trieste to Corfu.

FOUNDING OF A TOWN HALL AT HOUNSLOW.—An event of considerable moment to the inhabitants of Hounslow took place yesterday, being the laying, by the Lord Chief Baron, Sir F. Pollock, who resides in the neighbouring village of Hatton, of the first stone of a town hall.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.—The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh met on Wednesday for the election of a representative to the Medical Council. Professor Syme and Professor Balfour were nominated, and the result of a lengthened discussion and a division was that the former was elected by a majority of one. The Universities of Aberdeen, who are conjoined with that of Edinburgh in electing a representative, had previously elected Professor Syme, and, had the University of Edinburgh made another choice, it would have devolved on the Home Secretary to decide between the persons nominated.

MR. SHERIDAN KNOWLES.—This gentleman's health, we regret to understand, is still in a delicate state, and he leaves Rothesay next week for Cadiz, on a visit to his friend Dr. Gorman, to avoid the severity of our winter.—*North British Daily Mail*.

THE SUZ CANAL.—In the *British* letters of Thursday a conspicuous topic is the investment of simple people's money in the scheme for making East Indian approach the Goodwin Sands of the Pelusian Gulf, and emerge into the shallows of Suez. *Le Nord* is conspicuous in puffing that bubble. It states that a positive rush to the poll for shares is going on; that one capitalist in Paris has demanded to invest a million or nothing, and his request was refused; that demands have come from Bourges, Carcassonne, and Clermont, all provincial towns of primitive credulity. Even Bordeaux, which cannot profit by the short cut, is not backward in coming forward; and as the shop opened yesterday (Friday) for deposits of 50*l*. per share, we are likely to hear more of it.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock.—Engagement of the celebrated Violinist, M. WIENIAWSKI.—"The Fern Leaves" Valse. M. Julien's "Hymn of Universal Harmony." The New Quadrille, "The Campbells are Comin'." "Dog Tray Polka." And a new Selection from Weber's Grand Opera DER FREISCHUTZ, arranged expressly for these Concerts by M. Julien.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S last week but three in their Comic and Musical Entertainment, PATCHWORK, every night (Saturday included) at 8, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. This is positively the last month in London, as the Salle is then required by Mr. Albert Smith for his CHINA. Mr. Howard Paul will introduce a new American eccentricity, "Peggy Dear," and Mrs. Howard Paul will continue her wonderful imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves in "Come into the garden, Maid," which receives nightly an ovation. Stalls, 3*s*.; Area, 2*s*.; Gallery, 1*s*. Commence at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday at Three, and also on Tuesday, November 23.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. PATRON.—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—THE SPECIAL WONDER OF THE AGE.—MOULÉ'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LIGHT—THE RIVAL OF THE SUN. Exhibited and Lectured on by Mr. E. V. GARDNER, daily at Half-past Three, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Half-past Seven. MUSICAL SKETCHES OF POPULAR COMPOSERS by Mr. Williams, and Miss Eppy, every Evening, in Addition to all the other Novelties and Amusements. MANAGING DIRECTOR, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 3, Titchborne-street, opposite the Haymarket, OPEN DAILY (for Gentlemen only). LECTURES by Dr. SEXTON at 3, 4, and 8 o'clock on Important and Interesting Topics in connexion with ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PATHOLOGY (vide Programme). Admission, 1*s*.—Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free, direct from the Author, on the receipt of 12 stamps.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

(Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.)

Production of THE CROWN DIAMONDS.

Continued and Increasing Success of the ROSE OF CASTILLE.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, will be produced (first time this season), the CROWN DIAMONDS. Don Henrique de Sandoval, Mr. W. Harrison; Catarina, Miss Louisa Pyne.

On Tuesday and Friday (113th, 114th times), the ROSE OF CASTILLE. With every evening, LA FLEUR D'AMOUR.

Commence at half-past seven.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

(Farewell Season of Mr. Charles Keen as Manager.)

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,

MACBETH.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,

KING JOHN.

Preceded every evening by the farce of AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Last week but two of the Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews.

Monday, Nov. 8, and every evening during the week—to commence at 7—with the new Comic Drama, in three acts, entitled THE TALE OF A COAT (by William Brough and Dr. G. Franck), in which Mr. Charles Mathews will sustain an original character.

After which, the Comedy by Mr. Charles Mathews, THE DOWAGER. Lord Alfred Lynsay (his original character), Mr. Charles Mathews; Sir Frederick Chasimore, Mr. Howes; Edgar, Mr. W. Warren; Dowager Countess of Tresilian (first time in England), Mrs. Charles Mathews; Lady Bloomer, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam.

To be followed by THE ETON BOY. Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, and Mrs. Charles Mathews. Concluding with the Ballet of JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON, by Louise, Arthur, and Charles Leclercq. Stage Manager, Mr. Chippeaudale.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

(Lessee—Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.)

Monday, and during the week, will be performed the original Drama by Wilkie Collins, THE RED VIAL. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Addison, F. Vining, W. Gordon, G. Cooke, H. Cooper, Mrs. Stirling, and Miss Marston.

After which, LADIES, BEWARE. Characters by Messrs. G. Vining, G. Cooke, Mrs. W. S. Emden, Misses Stephens and Wyndham.

To conclude with TO OBLIGE BENSON. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, F. Charles, Miss Marston and Miss Hughes.

Commence at half-past seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S WELLS.

(Under the Management of Mr. Phelps.)

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Sheridan Knowles's Play of

THE WIFE.

Julian St. Pierre, Mr. Phelps; Ferrado Gonzago, Mr. T. C. Harris; Leonardo Gonzago, Mr. F. Robinson; Antonio, Mr. J. W. Ray; Count Florio, Mr. C. Seyton; Bartolo, Mr. Charles Young; Mariana, Mrs. Charles Young; Florio, Miss C. Parker.

Thursday and Friday, Shakspeare's Comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Benedick, Mr. H. Marston; Don Claudio, Mr. F. Robinson; Leonato, Mr. T. C. Harris; Dogberry, Mr. J. W. Ray; Beatrice, Mrs. Charles Young.

To conclude each evening with

A TENANT FOR LIFE.

On Saturday, MACBETH.

Macbeth, Mr. Phelps. And other Entertainments.

Box Office open from 11 till 3, under the direction of Mr. Austin.

THE ROYAL GRECIAN THEATRE.

(Proprietor, Mr. B. O. Conquest. Acting Manager, Mr. G. Montgomerie.)

On Monday, and during the week, a New Drama, entitled THE FUGITIVES. Sir Thomas Watson, Mr. R. Lingham; Frank Leonard, Mr. H. Sinclair; Billy Truebody, Mr. G. Conquest. A GRAND INDIAN BALLEET introducing Mr. Conquest's pupae. A Farce, entitled THE MISTRESS OF THE MILL, by Mr. J. Manning and Miss Amelie Conquest. To conclude with A LIFE'S REVENGE. Fournichet, Mr. T. Mead. Soirée Dansante at 9 o'clock. Mr. T. Berry's inimitable band. A Concert in the Assembly Room. Mr. De Solms will preside, assisted by Mr. P. Corri, Master Haydn Corri, and J. Manning.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the week ending Saturday, November 13th.

Monday, November 8th.—Open at 9. CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW, LAST DAY. Admission, One Shilling; or by Season Ticket, Half-Guinea; Children, Sixpence.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.—Open at 10. Admission as above.

Saturday.—Open at 10. The First of the Saturday Winter Concerts of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Admission, Half-a-Crown; or by Season Ticket, Half-Guinea; Children, One Shilling.

On Sundays the Palace and grounds are open to Shareholders gratuitously, from 1.30 till sunset, on showing their admission tickets.

Half-Guinea Season Tickets, available on every occasion to 30th April, 1859, may now be had at the Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY CON-

CERTS.—The First of the Series of Vocal and Instrumental Concerts for the present Autumn and Winter Season, will take place on Saturday next, November 13th, when Miss Stabbach, Mr. Montem Smith, &c. &c., will appear. The Programme will include "Costa's Dream," being its first time of performance in London. Doors open at 10. Admission, Half-a-Crown; or by Season Ticket, Half-a-Guinea. Children, One Shilling.

In consequence of the great importance and the growing interest attached to the subject of **REFORM IN THE REPRESENTATION**, A SERIES OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES, entitled "FACTS, THOUGHTS, AND SUGGESTIONS ON THE COMING REFORM BILL, by a PRACTICAL LEGISLATOR," will commence in the *Leader* on SATURDAY NEXT, the 13th instant, and be continued weekly.

The articles on the Royal Family of Prussia having been much approved of, No. 1 of a New Series, entitled "BIOGRAPHIES OF THE GERMAN PRINCES," by the same able and well-informed writer, will appear also on SATURDAY NEXT, and be continued weekly.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1858.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS TOWARDS REFORM.

THE Cabinet having reassembled this week, we may well believe that their attention will be speedily fixed upon the measures to be prepared for next session, on which their fate as a Government depends. A settlement of the Church Rate question upon some reasonable basis, considerable reduction in the estimates, a scheme for the reconstruction of our bankruptcy system, and a bill to simplify the sale and transfer of real property, will probably form prominent items in the bill of fare. But the *pièce de résistance*, as French cooks call the substantial dish of the feast, will assuredly be the long-expected measure of Parliamentary Reform. How far it will go, where it will stop, what it may contain, in the first instance, and what may be added to it in the course of legislative cooking, no man at the present moment really knows, or will undertake to tell. For ourselves, we lean to the opinion that in the coming Parliamentary biddings for popular favour, the upset price, as auctioneers call it, is more likely to be a liberal than a stingy one. Among a considerable section of the Tories an idea has long prevailed that it is not their party whose influence would be most materially affected by a general widening of the franchise. They believe sincerely, that what with their vast territorial sway, and what with the influences of the universities and the Church, and what with the aid of a large portion of the banking and brewing and ship-building interest, they would be quite as well able to hold their own with the Whigs, as they now are at the hustings and the poll. No doubt there is a large class of Conservatives who still adhere to the Eldon and Croker version of things, and who would, if they could, have no Reform at all. But, intellectually, this section is utterly helpless either in Parliament or in the press; and after what we have heard during the last six weeks in the way of preparations for "yield-

ing to circumstances" and so forth, it is clear that even these long impatient and impracticable ones are coming at length to a sense of their condition, and that from them no serious obstacle is to be encountered.

And with us we own that the substantial and comprehensive extension of the franchise is the one thing which outweighs by far all others in our estimate of a Reform Bill. Give us that fully and fairly, and everything else will of necessity follow, if not immediately, ere long; that is to say, everything else that is really useful and needful. Redistribution of seats, voting by ballot, cheapening of elections, effectual measures to check corruption, are all good things in their way; but none of them separately, nor all of them together, are to be named in comparison with a broad and bold enfranchisement of the intellect and industry of the country. Wrong-headed on many points, as some of our present rulers in times past have been, we are willing to believe that they are fast coming to see the matter in this light, and that they are making up their minds to take their stand on the right side as far as the full and free concession of electoral rights is concerned. We do not say that unanimity prevails, or is to be expected, amongst the members of the Government on this fundamental question. We should not be the least surprised at learning any day that dull and obstinate men like Lord Hardwicke, and Mr. Walpole had refused to go with their colleagues, and declined to assist them in carrying their bill. But the mere fact of such withdrawals, should they occur, would in itself do much to commend the project to public approbation. Lord Chelmsford may oppose all liberal progress in this matter, as he did on the Jew Bill; but it will be contrary to human nature to expect him to resign the Great Seal on a point of political conscience. History hardly contains a precedent for such a proceeding. Neither do we imagine that a shrewd and ambitious man like Lord Salisbury would keep scruples that were troublesome. Lord Derby himself is by some supposed to be more apt to be stiff-necked in 1859 than he was in 1833, when he was specially charged with the conduct of the Irish Reform Bill, and which he contrived most effectually to spoil. But it is hard if he has learnt nothing in his hitherto disappointing and disappointed political career. Were we to venture on a surmise at this early stage of the business, it would not be the carriage of any Earl or Marquis that we should name as stopping the way. We purposely abstain from entering upon the topic to which we are tempted to refer; but our readers may be satisfied that if events threaten to justify our suspicions, no consideration of conventional reserve shall withhold us from giving them the plainest and most unqualified utterance.

Meanwhile, it is the aim of those who seek to snatch the handling of the Reform question out of the hands of the present Ministers to create an impression that the latter will not be prepared at the commencement of the session to bring forward a bill. They hope by this to have it believed that they themselves are the only sincere reformers, and to prepare the public mind for receiving with ridicule and contempt any proposition which may eventually emanate from the existing Cabinet. They calculate probably, moreover, that such a belief as they seek to diffuse will predispose unwary Liberals to enter the more readily into party combinations for a change of ministry early in the approaching session. Their mode of dealing with the question will consequently be to lay an effective stress upon points like wholesale redistribution of seats and the ballot, which they take for granted will not be included in the ministerial scheme. It will be our duty, as the general discussion proceeds, to deal with all such discussions separately and in detail, and to examine carefully how far any of them can be justly considered essential. But we cannot too strongly warn all who have cause of peaceful progress at heart not to be caught by plausible projects for turning the subject of electoral change to mere party account. It is essentially one which deserves, and which needs, to be dealt with irrespective of party interests and combinations. Whigs and Tories have alike trifled with it, and are alike unworthy of being implicitly trusted with its care. Neither of them, as political parties, would have ever moved an inch in the right direction, and neither of them will now go as far as public happiness and welfare require, without the steady application of pressure from without. With that pressure we can hardly fail to obtain a good Franchise Bill before many months roll by.

MANCHESTER WARES.

MANCHESTER is on the market. There ought to be no lack of bidders at the auction. For any enterprising young politician, with moderate capital and no encumbrances, we consider the above as a most eligible investment. It is true that doubts have been expressed as to the solvency of the house, owing to the failure of their American connexions; while the fact of their having recently dismissed their old and valued foreman, without notice or retiring pension, has given rise to unpleasant surmises. At the same time the stock in trade is standard, though somewhat out of date. The value, too, of the good-will is considerable, especially in the manufacturing districts; and finally, with fresh capital and improved management, the concern is capable of indefinite extension. In spite of all these inducements the sale hangs fire. Political capitalists fight shy of the speculation. In default of competition Manchester is likely to be knocked down at his own price to the only bidder in the field. The representation of the great manufacturing metropolis, the birthplace of the League, the head-quarters of the Manchester party, is about to fall, without a contest, into the untried hands of Mr. Bazley.

In the local aspect of the Manchester election there is not much to interest the outer world. There were so many things deserving of praise in the late member for Manchester, that a man must be singularly wrong-minded who chose in his instance to break through the traditional precept as to speaking of the dead. It was his misfortune, and not his fault, that he was placed in a position for which nature had not qualified him. From his numerous personal and civic merits his friends assumed too hastily that he was fitted to shine in public life. Few men, indeed, could have usurped the seats of Bright and Milner Gibson without suffering from the comparison; and of these few, Sir John Potter was decidedly not one. "The Emperor Otho," said Tacitus, "would have been esteemed, *consensus omnium dignus imperio nisi imperasset.*" You might paraphrase the remark, and apply it to this occasion by saying that all Manchester would have thought Sir John Potter the model of a public man, if he had not happened to get a seat in Parliament. Of his presumptive successor not much is known beyond his own circle. He has taken an active part in electioneering matters, is a strong partisan of the League, and a disciple of the Manchester school. If not Gamaliel himself, he has sat at Gamaliel's feet.

The election politics of Manchester deserve more importance from a negative than a positive point of view—from what did *not* occur than from what actually took place. If the pure Manchester school were to recover the ground they had lost at the last elections, now was their opportunity. The Palmerston mania was extinct—the idol was overthrown; and the converted idolaters sought to atone by the bitterness of their present scepticism for the ardour of their past devotion. The general ostracism of the independent Liberals had been condemned by the verdict of the country—the new Potter and Turner régime had been calculated to shed a kind of retrospective lustre on the old dynasty—the political influence, the peculiar reputation of Manchester, had avowedly declined—the recent successes and renewed activity of Mr. Bright all tended to further the reaction of feeling. Yet, in spite of all these favouring circumstances, the attempt to restore the exiled party by acclamation proved a complete failure. At the meeting, which decided the fate of the election, Mr. Wilson—the old champion of the League—was received with signs of disapprobation. The proposal to offer the seat to Cobden was heard coldly. A secondhand statement of his probable refusal to stand a contested election was welcomed as an excuse to cover the retreat, Mr. Bazley was accepted as a compromise, and the League *coup d'état* was tried and failed.

We have before now done full justice to the high merits and great services of the Manchester party. It is, therefore, with no unfriendly feeling we would point out the fact and causes of their failure. Since the repeal of the corn-laws they have steadily lost ground in popular estimation. Their peace predictions have been falsified—their economical proposals have been answered by increased expenditure—their party has been scattered to the winds. These facts constitute of themselves a strong *prima facie* presumption that they have been going on a wrong tack. For the last ten years their efforts have been devoted to the reduc-

tion of the national expenditure and the advocacy of non-interference in foreign politics. Now, however desirable these objects may be, they are not and will never be popular ones. In this country, if you want to appeal to popular opinion, you must have facts and not theories; the evil you denounce must be an actual and tangible one—the good you promise must be direct and personal. Now it is mathematically certain that the greater the needless expenditure of the country, the greater will be the demand on its resources, and the greater, in consequence, the strain on the labouring classes by whom these resources are produced. However true this may be in the abstract, it is by no means so easy to illustrate its truth in practice. In our artificial state of society the action of economic causes is so complex that it is most difficult to trace their direct results. If you were to strike ten millions off the national expenditure to-morrow, how are you to prove to John Smith the labourer, or Tom Brown the mechanic, that his wages will be the fraction of a penny higher. To the trader, who deals with large sums, the effect of any reduction of taxation is palpable and immediate; to the working classes, their proportionate share of loss or gain is so small as to be inappreciable. A saving of a penny in the pound is of value if you have a thousand a year—it is worthless if you have only a shilling a day. The cry for national economy, however popular therefore with the trading classes, will never enlist the active sympathy of the masses in its behalf. A cry for increased expenditure, accompanied by an extension of national works and charities, would have far more chance of popular support. Much the same remarks apply to the great peace question. However fearful the evils of war may be, however monstrous its cost, those evils and that cost are felt last and in the least degree by the operative population. It is the trader who, in the first instance, has to pay the costs of war, and the process by which his loss is ultimately reimbursed out of the sweat and toil of the million is too indirect to excite popular apprehension. The question of Reform rests upon a different footing. There is no doubt possible as to the fact whether you possess a vote or not. An extension of the suffrage may or may not be desirable on general grounds, but the classes to whom you propose to extend the suffrage know perfectly what it is you offer them. A vote is a bribe clear and intelligible; a vote gives power; power is the first thing needed. What to do with it is a further question.

The Manchester party have therefore committed a grave error in advocating reduction of expenditure, and a peace policy, in preference to Political Reform. They have put the cart before the horse, or, rather, left the horse locked up in the stable. The further question—how they fell into this error, or what Leibnitz termed the “why of the why itself,” is not hard to answer. With the working classes they have had no real sympathy. Their reforms have been middle-class reforms, their wrongs middle-class wrongs, their gods the gods of the middle class alone. From all popular movements they have held aloof. They have distrusted the multitude, and been in return distrusted of them. Yet the attempt to carry a popular reform which shall not embrace the people is as vain as an attempt to build houses without foundations. It is an experiment which has been often tried, and failed as often.

Antæus, in the old fable, repaired his dying strength by contact with his mother earth. It is a fable which all popular reformers should bear in mind. There is now a great opportunity. There are great changes in progress—great reforms at hand. If the Manchester party throw themselves heartily into the popular cause, they may be leaders in that reform, and on those changes they may impress the stamp of their own policy. They have had a stern lesson. Let it not be said of them, on “their” return from exile, that if they have forgotten nothing, they have learnt nothing also.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MISSION TO THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S appointment as Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary of the Ionian Islands is a circumstance full of interest to party-men of all shades and classes in this country. It is a most unexpected card flung upon the table from a hand not supposed by any one else to hold it. Why was it not played before? Ah! there's the mystery and the meaning of the matter, a mystery and

a meaning which, for the world in general, is of no sort of moment and not worth inquiring into. Of course it will be very convenient for Mr. Disraeli to be rid of such a competitor in the next Parliamentary game; and we can quite imagine how Mr. Gladstone may think it convenient to have the option of dallying in the *Ægean* Sea, from February to March next, and from March to April, in case the fate of parties be not settled before. But that is his affair, not ours; and if he has not been able to make up his mind as to which hereditary flag he will follow, or, if he thinks it unwise to decide before the next great trial of strength at the hustings is known, it is quite intelligible why he should like to fill up his time with credit and profit, as he now has agreed to do. Acceptance of such an office amounts to nothing respecting party, though it must be confessed that the singular secrecy with which the affair was arranged, and the fact that Lord Aberdeen's favourite son accompanies him as Secretary, tends to create the impression that there is rather more in the matter than, at first sight, meets the eye.

For the public at large, in this country and elsewhere, Mr. Gladstone's expeditionary inquiry wears a very different aspect, and we must say a worthier and more dignified one. Our relations with the Ionian Greeks during the last forty years have, it must be confessed, brought us neither emolument, comfort, nor fame. We assumed, at the peace of 1815, the Protectorate of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Thiaki, Cerigo, and Paxo, containing in all somewhat less than a quarter of a million of inhabitants. We engaged that their local government should be carried on in accordance with their interests and their will constitutionally expressed; and for the first five-and-twenty years we certainly violated one part of the engagement by substituting an English bureaucrat, with absolute powers, for a legislative or responsible body. For a time the people seemed to have remained politically docile and dumb; but after the Greek revolution was consummated, and the paraphanesis thrown off of foreign yoke, sympathy and example kindled a flame in the Hellenic mind of the islanders, which nothing we have since done or attempted has had the effect of extinguishing. While Lord Seaton filled the office of English Governor, the justice of many of the complaints addressed to him struck the gallant veteran's mind so forcibly that he recommended Lord Derby, then Colonial Secretary of State, to sanction a plan of representative government which he undertook to frame. Lord Derby agreed, and a somewhat crude but exceedingly liberal constitution was constructed and launched accordingly. It had not been long at work when the legislature and the executive came to a dead lock. The Ionians displayed all the excitability and conceit of their race, as well as all the inexperience of political childhood. They had been suddenly called from puddling in the shallows of village municipalities, to sail a fast-going clipper in deep water, and to work its high-pressure engines. Lord Seaton's ultra-liberal constitution was on the point of blowing up, when the imperial Government once more interfered, and unhappily with as little wisdom or prudence in exactly the opposite direction. Lord Grey had succeeded Lord Derby at the Colonial Office, and one of his first acts was, by the stroke of his pen, to suspend the new constitution absolutely for the space of five years. As might have been expected, resentment and rage filled the minds of the whole of the Greek population. They felt that every promise to them had been broken, and every natural or traditional right trampled under foot by this ruthless exercise of arbitrary and foreign power. Plots and conspiracies followed; and then Sir Henry Ward was sent out as Lord High Commissioner, under whom a stern and unspying régime of military repression prevailed for a considerable time. Imprisonments, fines, floggings, and executions, under sentence of court-martial, became the order of the day. Disaffection could not of course be extirpated by such means, but it was terrorised into silence. At length order and submission were supposed to be sufficiently established, and a modified version of the first constitution was then flung to the people by the Imperial Government. Is it wonderful that under all the circumstances it should have been received without gratitude, confidence, or respect?

Things have gone ill in *Ionía* ever since the appointment of the present Commissioner. Sir John Young, who had made a good whipper-in under Sir Robert Peel, and but an indifferent Irish Secretary under the coalition, was jobbed into the office in

1855, because Lord Aberdeen wished to provide for him. There is an elective legislature nominally in existence, but practically as powerless as that of France under Louis Napoleon. They are incessantly uttering the popular sentiment of discontent and distrust, in a manner sufficiently provoking to their “Lord High” ruler. For his part he does what he can to mesmerise some of them by an hospitality not the most brilliant, caresses not the most genuine, and gratifications of one kind or other not of the most constitutional kind. The general effect of his administration is the utter pulverisation of all remains of deference for a belief in British policy, and the concentration of all popular hope in some catastrophe that may open a way of escape from British rule. This is the naked truth, and very humiliating it is, but not less the truth therefore. Sir Bulwer Lytton feels no doubt that it is his duty to make one last effort to rally the faith of an alienated people in English intentions, and to conciliate if possible the wounded national feelings of a wayward, but intelligent and industrious, community, with the maintenance of England's paramount authority in the *Ægean* Sea. He has sent Mr. Gladstone to inquire and report how this is to be done; and unquestionably he could not have chosen a better instrument for the purpose. We are not sanguine as to his success, but we think if any man can succeed he will.

JAPAN.

Who would have thought some time back, looking around the House of Commons and seeing the intelligent Liberal Conservative, Lord Bruce, with his vivacious countenance but not awful aspect, that he would be the man to break down the exclusion of an empire which had defied all the most aggressive powers of the modern world—England, Russia, and America. It is true that the Earl of Elgin was able to compose the most troublesome conflicts of our north-western colonies, but when the tenacious prejudice which Lord Palmerston seemed to entertain against him had been so far waived that he was sent to China, he still seemed likely to be baffled by the grovelling obstinacy of that degraded people; he suffered himself to be diverted by the Indian mutiny; and certainly few of us expected that at the last, after something like a year's delay, he would produce that brilliant treaty which so far eclipsed the competition of the Russians and of the Americans. But if any doubted whether he did it himself in the *Peiho*, no one can doubt now that he has unlocked the gates of the Japanese empire and wrung from the double emperor of that amusing country a treaty, not so brilliant as the Chinese, but admirable for a commencement.

Japan, which was the opprobrium of modern discovery and enterprise, seems now likely to be an ornament of modern commerce. We are not certain yet whether it will be very much more than an ornament, promising as it looks. The exclusion of Japan, however, was entirely a modern creation, and has been, to a great extent, encouraged by accident. The race whose ethnology we have yet to study, owned, or at least claimed, a very long extent of empire, going up in the northern Pacific to the Kurile Islands; and it is probable that at this day the people of Jeddo imagine the island of Sagalin to be included in their empire, that island which is—only frozen for eight months of the year—the Cuba of the Amoor—which would be the Mississippi of Manchoo if it were considerably larger, and in a more fertile and genial region. Wide as their empire was, however, the governors of what they call the central empire, China, had asserted dominion over them, but in vain; the Japanese repelling the odious yoke of that base people, and carrying rebellion against the filthiest race in the world to such an extent that they are probably the cleanliest people on the face of the earth. It is difficult, indeed, to imagine any rebellion against Chinese influence more complete than that which goes to such an extreme as soap. Probably the rigorous system of exclusion originated in the hatred and jealousy of the Chinese, but it has, we say, been aided by accident. With a beautiful climate in which tropical plants will grow, though the heat is far from intolerable, Japan is broken into many islands, is girt in many places with iron-bound coasts, and often swept by raging storms. The most travelled race alive, accustomed to magnificent scenery in the broad prairies and great river valleys of America, have pronounced Japan to be the region most like a garden of any in the world, England alone excepted; for the eye of the American can never

satisfied itself with admiring the finished aspect of English scenery. The garden of Japan, however, rises to mountains which England cannot match, and volcanic agencies add to the variety of the climate. No doubt these elements have contributed to strengthen and embolden the Japanese character, while the geniality of the climate has called forth a spirit of good-will and kindness equalled, perhaps, in Italy alone. If the foreigner endeavoured to invade a country so tempting, accident again backed the Japanese. The persevering Dutch insisted upon trading, but the Dutch, although persevering, and bold to tyranny, have often shown that they will waive their conquering instincts to obtain some present trading advantage; and consenting to lodge themselves in one of the most ludicrously constructed districts ever invented, a district built upon piles off the coast of Nagasaki, and used as a prison in which to keep the alien denizens, they permitted themselves to become examples of the inexorable jealousy which the Japanese could assert over even powerful European peoples. The contempt for trade nourished by the upper classes of Japan, the model of a feudal aristocracy under a paternal government, helped to keep down these foreigners, their Governor and all, to the rank of a middle class—a middle class of a condemned race, a sort of Jews lodged in a half-floating Ghetto off the Wapping of Japan. When higher powers tried to succeed where the Dutch had failed, they were, to a great extent, misled by their predecessors. The commercial jealousy of the Dutch made them exaggerate the difficulties to which they themselves had succumbed. England tried in vain: when Sir Stamford Raffles was Governor of Java over the head of the Dutch colonists, he attempted to introduce English trading through the Dutch agency, but the Dutch thwarted the device, and thus England was baffled. Certain pushing American ship captains took Dutch employ, and then tried to trade in Japan on their own hook, but the Japanese detected and repelled those whom they called "the English of the second chop." Russia, who has been able to penetrate almost everywhere, sent Count Resanoff with an embassy and presents; but he was held off by forms; and when the Russians were audacious enough to invade Sagalin, they did no more than inflict injuries common in a marauding expedition," and thus provoked the degradation of the Prince Matsmai, a Japanese of the highest rank, who was punished for not succeeding against the foreigner. Afterwards, Golownin was sent to Japan itself; but that unhappy officer got ashore when he did not intend, was captured, and treated with a mixture of rigour and kindness that immensely magnified the European idea of Japanese impenetrability. The Russians were tied up all over with cord, like a parcel very carefully packed up for the Parcels Delivery Company, and when reduced to that state of helplessness, were treated and fed with much kindness and benevolence, and sent away. Thus Japan, the tid bit of the far east, or far west, which ever you like to call it, was denied to the longing eyes and lips of European enterprise.

The Russians used their eyes, though they were not in the best position. A shipwrecked sailor—Captain Broughton—who visited Japan towards the end of the last century, before the most rigorous exclusion, obtained some characteristics; others have supplied materials, especially the Dutch. But the most successful have been Kemper and Thunberg, Swedish physicians at the Dutch factory; and, above all, Dr. Von Siebold, a learned German doctor of philosophy, who accepted the post of physician for the express purpose of exploring the country, which he had an excellent opportunity of doing in one of the official periodic expeditions of the Dutch Opperhoofd from Desima to Jeddo. Every account helped to increase our wonder. The country was beautiful; the people so prosperous that there are no paupers among them; the Government the most perfect model of a paternal rule,—a despotism so complete that the despot himself is amongst the enslaved; the people broken up, not into castes but into trades, not very unlike the fixed incorporated trades of Europe in the middle ages. The attempt to break away from that station of life to which Providence had pleased to call a man, was, if he tried to go upwards an audacity almost morally impossible; since, if a trader could by any degrees manage to purchase the right to wear "the sword and trousers," he was still condemned, though in that imposing costume, and he could never think of arriving at two swords and that petticoat sewn together between the legs which is so magnificent

in the eyes of the Japanese and so ludicrous in the eyes of recent visitors. But the feudal Seigneur, whose authority is absolute, leaves his family in hostage at the capital, and is himself under such innumerable restraints—the very hour of his getting up and going to bed being dictated—that abdication is the commonest event in Japan. It extends even to the Mikado, whose decree within the law is the decree of Providence; to the Ziogoon or Tycoon, the Caesar, who, like the Venetian Doge, can only gainsay the edicts of the Government Council at his peril, with the consequence of abdication if the Council decide against him; while the Ministers, should they suffer the adverse attacks of the Council, are obliged by etiquette not simply to resign, but to rip themselves up. To such a degree has Ministerial responsibility been carried in the island empire, which our Venetian statesman, Mr. Disraeli, ought to consider the model republic. The Government is completed, like of that Venice, by a perfect army of spies; with an organisation not unlike our titling and hundred, making every man responsible for everybody else, to such an extent that misdemeanours which are obnoxious to capital punishment involve not only the offender, but his family. It would seem that a system so perfect must have destroyed Japan long ago but for an admirable institution which they have, and which they call Nayboen; and we have it in England. It is a custom by favour of which everybody concerned ignores the most notorious events, and behaves as if things were as they are not. Thus, a man who dies in debt, is supposed to be alive, in order that the family may draw his salary, and pay his creditors. A man who commits suicide to avoid the frequent ignominious punishments for breach of etiquette, is for some time not considered to be dead, and then is understood to have fallen a victim to disease. By this crowning beauty of the Japanese system, which always assumes the law to be "not at home" when its presence would be inconvenient, the other perfections are rendered tolerable.

But did not European science long to know more of a problem so interesting—did not European enterprise believe that a country so beautiful must produce exports, a people so numerous and so prosperous be in want of profitable imports? Of course; and it was the Americans who declined to be denied when they knocked at the door of this inhospitable host. In 1853 Commodore Perry penetrated to the Bay of Nagasaki, and made some very interesting discoveries. He found the Japanese with some knowledge of Europe and of modern discoveries. In India, lately, a train and its steam-engine were gazed upon by the Hindoos with amazement; the Japanese who visited the American Commodore on board inspected the steam-engine with no fear, but an intelligent curiosity and a glimmering idea of the mode in which the steam set the enormous mass in motion; one of them even inquired if it were not the same machine on a smaller scale, which was used on railroads? A railroad was subsequently given to them, with a little engine, as well as a very intelligent American Consul; machines which the English expedition under Lord Elgin found in full operation, especially the Consul. Commodore Perry left with the wondering Japanese the draft of a treaty; in 1854, he went with a larger squadron to invite their consent; and thus America opened Japan to the world. The ground was admirably prepared for Lord Elgin, and he cultivated the treaty so well that he enlarged the number of ports which are to be opened, secured a fixed tariff of 20 per cent. including all charges of port dues, with 5 per cent. for piece goods and several other articles; and though last not least, a British Minister to be received at Jeddo. The provisions are not nearly so complete as those of the Chinese treaty; but it is the first British treaty. Moreover, the Japanese have evidently been misrepresented by their Dutch lodgers; they are frank, intelligent, not hostile in feeling, capable of appreciating not only the advantages of trade, but the improvements of modern science. They seem to be of the Mongolian race, as the Chinese are, but with striking differences from that people; for their eyes are less oblique, their noses are less flat, they have some colour in their cheeks, some apprehension of new ideas in their brains, and in lieu of the Chinese monosyllabic impracticability they have a language elaborately polysyllabic.

Japan is opened to European influences; but it is doubtful whether great changes are to be suddenly brought about in such a nation. The exclu-

siveness which has held its own for so long and against so many attacks cannot be the result wholly of accident. In the form of government, with its twin Emperors, as in Begharmi and Burmah, we have signs of mere barbarism; but it is in the inherent obstinacy of the people that the strongest antagonism to Western civilisation will be found. Of this obstinacy we have had recent proof. When Commodore Perry tried to go nearer Jeddo in 1854, he was put off not only by assurances that the anchorage was "dangerous," but by the more formidable assurance that, if he did, divers eminent persons would be obliged to perform the ceremony of the *kara-kiri*,—that is, to rip themselves up; a course actually enforced in the case of a former entry into the country. And worse still, since the treaty of 1854, it is reported by Mr. Spalding that attempts have been made to evade the provisions of the Perry treaty in protection of shipwrecked sailors. It is an important question, therefore, how far the Elgin treaty may be observed by these amusing Mongols according to Caucasian standards, and how far the markets of a people so industrious, so long trained to self-support, so peculiar, and in the upper classes so anti-commercial, may be open to us. The doubt is all the greater, since it would be impossible to introduce the railway, steam-engine, telegraph, American merchants, and European ideas, without breaking to pieces the glass house of limited despotism into which we have forced our way.

WHO SHALL RULE THE ROAST?

THE Liberal party means, it has been announced, as Mr. Bright hinted at Birmingham, to have its Reform Bill in the ensuing session, and he is to be its sponsor. Lord John Russell can scarcely allow the Whigs to be driven from their own peculiar field without a struggle, and he will probably introduce or patronise a Whig reform. The Ministers have intimated their intention to propose Parliamentary Reform, and we are likely therefore to have three, if not more, measures of reform proposed for public acceptance. At least it is certain that there are now three distinct parties with distinct leaders bidding for public support, and each expecting to gain it by conceding or carrying large measures of reform. At least there is to be a public, not to say national, agitation with a view to satisfy reformers, and secure by their means the ascendancy of one party. Lord John Russell once characterised the Reform agitation of 1831-2 as a revolution, and if we are now to have another similar revolution, the public, forewarned, must take care that it be not used like the former, chiefly to place the administration of the country in the hands of a family party. We are duly sensible of the quiet gains in regard to commercial freedom which that revolution has enabled the middle classes to obtain, and through this freedom to promote the welfare of the multitude; but looking at the whole course of our legislation since 1832, beginning with the New Poor Law, and remarking year after year a continual increase of expense and a continued extension of Government control, we cannot conclude that the revolution of 1831-2 was accomplished in the interest of the people. The public must not again be cozened to waste its energies for the advantage of a few self-seeking politicians.

According to report Mr. Disraeli is to cajole the whole agricultural population and all the Conservative party by promising them additional power in Parliament as a compensation for what they have lost in public opinion. The Whigs and Lord John Russell will make their appeal to the middle classes of towns, and will expect success from some scheme to secure them against the bugbears of the ballot and universal suffrage. Even Mr. Bright has a party, and he would limit the franchise by an assessment to the rates. He, too, would propitiate opposition by conceding a principle. We hear also of a proposed class representation, to give influence to peculiar kinds of talents, and ensure at least a fair share of intellect to the national representation. All these schemes fall far short of the object at which logically the action ought to aim, and which might perhaps be worth attaining even by the revolution which party leaders are now to provoke for their own purposes.

The present system purports to be a representation of the people, and it is condemned because it is not. It is a sham, a fiction, a representation of a small class, of property, and not of the people. It must be made a truth, a reality. Parliament must either be discarded as a false thing, left as it is to

be mended or cast aside by time, or it must be made what it is professed to be—a representation of the whole people. It must not be a representation of property, for that at once establishes a superior to the people, and makes their welfare subordinate to the preservation and security of property. It must not be a representation of religion, for that, too, sets a sect or a creed above the people. Nor is literary or other talent to be peculiarly represented, for every exclusive advantage of this kind is conferred on a few, not by, but in spite of, the people whom, according to the theory, the system is to represent. To be a truth and a reality it must be a representation of the whole people.

The meanest member of the community has a deep interest, as we now know from experience, in all the laws, such, for example, as those which assume to regulate the employment of shipping or the import of corn, for they enhance the price of food, and diminish the demand for, and the wages of, labour. Hundreds of laws involve the personal security or property of the very poorest man, and he may be sent to prison or fined if he be unrepresented, in pursuance of enactments made by rivals, opponents, enemies, or oppressors. His liberty is continually violated on innumerable pretexts. His property is continually taken from him by the tax-gatherer. However poor and however lowly, he cannot escape the action of the laws; and under a Government founded on representation, one man is as much entitled to be represented as another. The principle applies to every Irish bog-trotter, every Highland crofter, and every costermonger of an English town. It may be very inexpedient in the estimation of the now-governing classes to admit each and all of these to an equal share of the representation with the richest banker or the largest aced squire, but let this be honestly avowed; let it be declared that the multitude must be ruled with an iron hand, on Mr. Carlyle's principle and the principle of the American slave-owners; let the Parliament be boldly described as the council of the ruling classes, constituted for the purpose of keeping the non-property classes here as the slaves are kept there, in rigid subjection to laws. Let us not call the House of Commons the representation of the people, but a well-contrived scheme to keep them submissive and obedient. If it be good and wise it can gain nothing by false pretexts, and the assembly intended to be a representation of property or a class should not be delusively called the representation of the people.

To us these seem some of the logical consequences of a nominal system of representation. That they are what we ought now to bend all our exertions to obtain we do not assert. We are profoundly sensible of the many difficulties in the way of now carrying into effect a fair and perfect system of representation. The problem has nowhere been solved. Our present system, imperfect and incongruous, full of fictions and false as it is, has been found less incompatible with the public welfare and the development of society than almost any other. Under it we have attained, by means of the press, whose voice has become all-powerful, a system of representation which is almost complete. None of the proposed alterations, as far as is yet known, will fully carry out the principle of representation, and as they all seem to be proposed much more to secure the ascendancy of the Tories, the Whigs, or the middle classes, impatient of the superiority of the "territorial classes," they scarcely justify any great agitation, or anything like a revolution, to obtain them. They will be offered to the people by the several parties as a means of gaining or securing a hold of the Government, and it will be the business of the people to use the weakness and divisions of the ruling classes, which impose on them a necessity to woo popular support, to obtain advantages for themselves. In the end, neither Tories, nor Whigs, nor middle classes, but the whole people, may rule the roast.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.

It is a matter of real satisfaction to us to find that our impression of the injustice of the verdict—taking into account the quality of the evidence brought before the jury—in the case of Scott & Dixon, has been confirmed by the decision of Lord Campbell, on Thursday, in granting an application for a new trial. We were quite as anxious as even the worst-used shareholder of the Liverpool Borough Bank for full and substantial justice to be meted out to those who were really the delinquent parties; we were as sincerely anxious as any one

could possibly be to have such a solemn legal decision as would once for all show directors they were fully responsible for the proper discharge of their duties; but, at the same time, we were as strongly opposed to the un-English proceeding of doing a little evil to effect even a great good; and certainly we could never bring ourselves to look on quietly while an act of what appeared to us positive injustice to an individual was being perpetrated, even though a useful lesson was thereby to be read to all directors, present and future.

We will not recapitulate the reasons we assigned for our opinion; we refer to the articles that have already appeared in these columns, which we have the satisfaction of knowing have tended to create a juster appreciation of the true merits of the question than had hitherto prevailed. We will, however, briefly indicate the leading points, which, based on the evidence, induced us to take the view of the case we have taken from the very outset.

Mr. Dixon, as managing director of the bank, was charged in the action-at-law with sanctioning a report to the shareholders which was "fraudulently and knowingly" wrong, thereby inducing the plaintiff to become purchaser of shares in the bank. Now the fact is, that Mr. Dixon was only appointed managing director about three weeks before the report was issued, and every man of business will see at once that it was utterly impossible he could have been even superficially acquainted with the business of a bank having such immense and such complicated transactions as the Liverpool Borough Bank. Before elected to the position of managing director he was an outside director, and the rules of the bank actually prevented outside directors from knowing anything about the financial arrangements. Then in the report in question, so much relied upon as being fraudulent, it will be found that mention is impliedly made of the capital having been trencched upon. It is quite certain that Mr. Dixon believed the capital of one million was only deficient about 58,000*l.*, and that such a deficiency was to be regarded as a mere bagatelle when looked at in connexion with the large and profitable business the bank was then transacting. There is not only the strong presumption, but there is the actual proof, that Mr. Dixon was under the impression the report was a fair statement of the position of the bank at that time; indeed, he could have no means of knowing to the contrary, as he had been for too short a period in the management to make himself acquainted with the actual position of affairs as left by, and known only to, his predecessor. And we think that Lord Campbell, in using these emphatic words:—"If he (Mr. Dixon) believed *bona fide* that the report was a full and fair one, he would not be liable in this action," will have only echoed the opinion of every honest and impartial man in the kingdom.

Although we have been desirous of doing individual justice, and seeing that Mr. Dixon does not stand in a wrong position before the public, such as the late extraordinary verdict certainly places him, we have been more anxious to vindicate the principle involved in this matter. That principle is nothing less than—whether men of standing, wealth, and character shall be henceforward debarred from coming forward as supporters and directors of public companies,—or whether—their responsibilities shall be so fairly and clearly defined as to leave them no excuse, if an attempt to evade them be made. It is evidently the interest of shareholders to induce, by every proper means, men of wealth and character to lend the weight of their names and position to important joint-stock undertakings, which have already done so much to promote the prosperity and enlarge the greatness of this country.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A correspondent of the *Brighton Examiner* writes:—"Having lately returned from Madras, I thought the friends of the Church Missionary Society might wish to know what is doing there. The church is fitted with cane-bottomed and backed seats, and soft footstools, all free. The congregation is composed of Government servants, tradespeople, clerks of offices, and East Indians, but very few natives. The collections are very few, not covering the expenses of lighting, cleaning, &c. The church was intended, no doubt, for natives, but they are put off with a schoolroom with no seats. Then, there are six coolies employed on the Sabbath to pull the punkahs or fans, to cool the ladies. This is unnecessary, and breaking the Sabbath. The Wesleyans have nothing of the sort. You see, now, how the money is spent. We have to help those who can help themselves."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, 6*th* P.M.

COMPLIMENTARY as are the foreign criticisms on Mr. Bright's recent speeches at Birmingham to him personally, they would not be held flattering to any Englishman who had honest admiration for his race, or any love for the country of his forefathers. Mr. Bright has now added to his success, as protégé of the Tories, the approval of those who hate English institutions and detest Englishmen—unless they be renegades, when the detestation makes way for contempt. The honourable member for Birmingham will, probably, feel embarrassed under the civic crowns decreed him by his new friends. Their eulogies will surely be beyond his powers of digestion; for, however much he may delight in paradox and singularity, he cannot be willing to cast from him his English citizenship, or to welcome the destruction of the British constitution, as preparatory to annexation to the United States, or as the *avant-courier* of subjection to the immortal principle of the French Revolution, expounded and applied by a heaven-born Bonaparte. Mr. Bright will, doubtless, be much astonished to find such deductions made from his discourses, but the fault is entirely his own. To gratify a feeling, that, from the manner in which it is accompanied by astounding misrepresentations, looks something more than cynical, he belied his countrymen and traduced the State—for, I presume, Englishmen, who may have the misfortune to wear handles to their names and to have risen to "adulterine" distinctions, are his fellow-countrymen—and it reads very badly, especially in a foreign land, this stigmatising of a whole class as ghouls, who are indifferent to the sufferings of their poorer brethren and trade in their blood. The time must, of a surety, have gone by for class to be armed against class in England. Rich and poor fought shoulder to shoulder in the Crimea, shared the same deprivations, and suffered a common death; and it is monstrous to insinuate, as Mr. Bright did, that when the earl's son went with his company up to the imminent deadly breach, he did so with a view to build up his fortunes upon the slaughter of the rank and file that followed him. To one living abroad, it seems incredible that, among the four thousand auditors at Birmingham, there was not sufficient manhood, not sufficient English love of fair play, to cry No! upon such slander. Can it be possible that political meetings have degenerated into occasions for retailing scandal, and that a parliamentary Sir Benjamin Backbite is the most popular character in which an orator can appear before his constituents of the capital of the midland counties?

Viewed from a distance, the Birmingham exhibition presents a most melancholy spectacle. I mean, of course, so far as regards the misrepresentation—criticism it cannot be called—of England's foreign policy. It looks like a great national apostasy and the recantation of national faith, and there is just cause for apprehension that the old English spirit was dying out did we not all feel convinced that the speaker had no faith in his crude cosmopolitan theories, and that his hearers would have taken it as a great insult if they had been asked to put in practice the doctrines they so vehemently applauded. M. de Cassena has just published a pamphlet on the decay of England, and purposes to introduce into the second edition a notice of Birmingham speeches in illustration and proof of his proposition. There is a talk of this literary production being dedicated to Mr. Bright, as well, also, as a forthcoming work, *Les Crimes, Trahisons et Felonies d'Angleterre*. The honourable member for Birmingham will be lauded as the British Catiline, who, in the fulness of time, will lead the English slaves to the extirpation of the aristocracy, and prepare them for the advent of the tricolored flag, which, in the vision of M. de Leveigné, is to sail from Cherbourg. That Mr. Bright will repudiate such news we all know, that he is as national and pugnacious a Briton as ever breathed we feel convinced, and by the distortion of his purpose in foreign prints he only pays the penalty for the exaggeration and misrepresentation in which he indulged at Birmingham. If Mr. Bright is claimed as ally by the Anglophobists, a still greater humiliation is in store for him. He is now the oracle of French Protectionists, the god by whom they swear. His denunciation of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has filled the *Univers* and *Constitutionnel* with joy, and in order that your readers may judge how popular is Mr. Bright among Protectionists, Ultramontanes, and Absolutists, all deadly enemies to England, I forward two morsels from the *cuisine* of M. Charles de Lesseps:—"There (at Birmingham) Mr. Bright, in pages which should remain part of history (M. de Lesseps fancies the honourable gentlemen read his speeches), drew, in characters as profound as true, the misfortunes, he even said the 'crimes,' of that *politique* of which Lord Palmerston is the herald. He proposed to England a programme which we are able to call the programme of peace and justice, the programme of the future. . . . This speech is the production, not only of a statesman, but also of a great mind, that understands both the state of the world and

of his own country, and whose views are derived from the pure source of reason and of truth." If Mr. Bright does not get the Legion of Honour after this it will not be from not having earned it. The most violent libeller of England—not even the infamous Pelet—never met with such eulogy as this from those who hate our common country and pray for its decline.

As few Frenchmen read the English papers, and as French journals are allowed to quote no more than is set down for them, the public here is in profound ignorance of the true details respecting the misconduct of the French Government towards Portugal in the case of the French slave Charles-et-Georges, captured by a Portuguese cruiser. Coercion was used towards Portugal by France, and English aid was withheld. I care nothing for the denial of the French ministerial papers, for they are obliged to print whatever the minister may think fit to order. They would deny, if so commanded, that the earth revolves, or was anything more than a flat surface. In fact, they would deny anything and everything. As for the three English morning papers, I regret to say that they are as little to be relied upon as the *Pays* or the *Constitutionnel*. Two of them are reported to receive subventions from the French Government in the shape of subscriptions for so many hundred copies. The third is the organ of a nobleman who is infatuated with a dynastic alliance, and is more imperialist than the Emperor. The correspondents of these papers receive their instructions from the French Foreign-office, and, therefore, whatsoever M. Walewski's secretary may please to tell them, *Galignani's Messenger* is in the same category. It is valuable property which exists on sufferance, and may be destroyed by a police or ministerial decree to-morrow, and you may, therefore, easily imagine how nervously anxious the proprietor is not to offend the Government. There are reasons, personal to the editor, to which I do not wish to refer more in detail, but they are of such a nature as to fetter considerably his free action. You will now understand of what value is the contradiction given to the *Times* by these four journals. We may not always agree with the *Times* in the views taken in home politics, but no one doubts its anxiety to be exact and to settle the question as to fact; it cannot be so very difficult a matter for the *Post*, *Herald*, and *Chronicle* to obtain permission from their patron, M. Walewski, to publish the unmitigated correspondence which passed between the French and Portuguese Governments. The service they have endeavoured to render must scarcely be worthy of such a trifling recompense, and the opportunity would be highly esteemed to be able to prove the title of "misrepresentation" with which *Galignani's Messenger* heads a quotation from the *Times*. It would be further desirable that these journals should explain how it came to pass that voluntary negro emigrants on board the *Anna* rose against the crew, massacred all but two men, and hoisted an Arab flag. The occurrence is said to have taken place off Comores, and to have been reported to the *Ville d'Angers*. It was mentioned in the *Journal du Havre*, with a promise of further details, which I have not seen. If M. de Casassa did really wish for proofs of the decline of England, he might find some semblance of foundation for his outrageous proposition in the barefaced venality of a section of the English press, and in the melancholy fact that literary men are to be found in England to prostitute their pen in the service of a foreign potentate and against the liberty and independence of their country.

Yesterday was celebrated the opening of the law courts after the vacation. The judges, preceded by MM. Trolong, Dupin, Chaix d'Est-Ange, and Devienne, and heralded by drums, went to hear mass in the Sainte-Chapelle; it was celebrated by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Monsignor Morlot. Subsequently the courts were opened. M. Raynal, Advocate-General, made a speech to the Court of Cassation, and M. Chaix d'Est-Ange, Procureur Impérial, pronounced a discourse to the Court Imperial. Both are said to have been remarkably eloquent. I subjoin a few specimens, to continue my illustrations of imperial literature. The first is from the speech of M. Raynal, who took for his theme the *Olim du Parlement de Paris*: "But in spite of the revolutions which have swept away three great things of the past—the ancient monarchy, feudalism, and parliament—the character so profoundly impressed upon French nationality—monarchical form—has remained, [the only one which suits its genius, which replies to its traditions, and which places in brilliant relief its noble and imperishable qualities that fructify and direct its inexhaustible resources. We know how lively and profound a sentiment our fathers had of it when, at the issue of our civil troubles, in the midst of anarchy without glory, wherein struggled the country, the news was suddenly spread abroad that the young conqueror of Italy had left the land of the Pharaohs to come and ask the Directory what it had done for France; when, after the 18th Brumaire, was seen to open so quickly the sources of public prosperity, all the sores to heal over, and soon turned in a splendid epic the marvels of the Consulate and the Empire. We understood, as did our fathers, when, after events, which seemed a prelude to social dissolution, on the eve of menacing eventualities which ought never to be forgotten, we saw a prince of the same blood, inheritor of the same destinies, take in hand in his turn

the cause of public safety compromised or betrayed, re-assure the good and frighten the wicked, inaugurate a new era of security, of grandeur, and of glory, and uniting hardihood of resolution to matured designs, carry the name of France into the ramparts of thunderstricken towns, as well as into the councils of Europe, at a height never before reached." Strange language in a law court, and not arguing much for the proximate advent of Mr. Bright's millennium. M. Chaix d'Est-Ange's speech I must defer noticing till next week.

GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

November 3.

To those of your readers who peruse the daily papers the following account of the final act of the Regency inauguration will be somewhat out of date, but as the public were excluded from the proceedings, I could not procure a report in time for the post. The two Houses of the Diet, after acknowledging the necessity of the Regency, as reported in my last, received a special message from the Prince to meet at one o'clock on Tuesday to witness his oath upon the Constitution.

At half-past twelve o'clock the state carriages of the Royal Princes issued from the gates of the residence and were received with the usual shouting of the dazzled multitude. Shortly after one o'clock the Prince, preceded by the Ministers, and accompanied by the Princes of the Royal House, entered the White Hall, and took his seat beside the throne; upon the right stood the Royal Princes—upon the left the Ministers. All being arranged, his Royal Highness addressed the two Houses as follows:—

"Illustrious, noble, and gentle Sirs of both Houses of the Diet,—I behold before me on this grave occasion the united Houses of the Diet of the monarchy assembled to witness a solemn act. Ere I proceed to perform it, I must give utterance to the longings of my heart, to thank you, gentlemen, for the patriotic unanimity with which you have assisted in the establishment of the Regency. You have given an elevating proof of what Prussian patriotism is capable in troublous times. By your unanimity I am convinced of it. You have rejoiced the heart of our beloved King and master in his retirement. In me you have softened the pangs with which I undertook the Regency, and you have strengthened me in the conviction that my endeavours to promote the honour and welfare of our dear country during the continuance of my Regency will be crowned with success. May God grant it!

"And now, gentlemen, I will confirm with my oath the assurance which I gave you at the opening of the Session."

The Prince hereupon raised his hand according to the custom of the country, and spoke as follows:—

"I William, Prince of Prussia, swear herewith as Regent, before God the Omnipotent, that I will firmly and inviolably maintain the Constitution of the kingdom, and that I will govern in accordance with the same and the laws of the land. So help me God."

The President of the Upper House, Prince Hohenlohe Ingelfingen, then advanced, and said:—"Your Royal Highness has now sealed the sublime act of again devoting yourself to the government of the country, with all its heavy burdens, by the oath which you have taken. The country and its representatives acknowledge that the chief guidance of its affairs has been regulated in a constitutional manner, and with grateful hearts we, the members of the Diet, feel bound to tender your Royal Highness our reverential thanks; and with the same sentiments that we yesterday enunciated, we pray that God will bless the government of your Royal Highness."

The President of the Lower House, Graf Eulenberg, then advanced, and said:—"The act which we have just witnessed is that upon which the thoughts of our country are fixed. Let that rallying cry, which alone corresponds with the feelings of our souls, resound from our breasts: 'Long live his Majesty the King and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent!'"

Herewith terminates the Regency Question, and the existence of the Diet. The elections for the next will commence this month, at Berlin, on the 12th.

During the past week, the Journals have filled their columns with rumours of a change of Ministers, but up to this date they have all proved false. It is asserted that the Prince is withheld from immediately dismissing them by a sort of chivalrous pity. There is no doubt that the great mass of newspaper readers are violently enraged against them; but the Ministers well know, as does likewise the Prince, that newspaper readers in Prussia are the least active and least to be feared of the population; they are persons who are afraid of change—merchants and tradesmen; the politically active, and eventually dangerous, part of the people are the whippers in beer "Hallen" and wine-cellars; but as they are kept well down by the army and police, it matters little at present what either think.

A great deal has been said lately about Prussian patriotism, and the correspondent of a London daily paper has remarked upon it as being something very singular in a people composed of so many different nationalities; but I, for my part, have never come

in contact with persons in Prussia professing a strong love of the country or its institutions. Such love may exist amongst the officials, and possibly amongst the soldiers, who are pleased with the military life, but I am sure the mass of the people detest the officials and would gladly escape from the conscription. On the Rhine, the people openly express a preference for France and her institutions, i.e. without the Emperor. In passing through Westphalia the traveller is struck, perhaps, with the evidence of patriotism in this last acquired country of Prussia, shown in the white-and-black coloured cottages—white and black being the national colours of Prussia. I was astonished at it myself on my first arrival, but I was informed by natives that the inhabitants were obliged by the provincial authorities to paint their houses with these colours along the roads and lines of railway, but more especially the latter, and if the peasants could not afford to buy the paint it was supplied to them by the police. The object of it was to make a good impression upon travellers. Perhaps the persons who volunteered this statement were only quizzing me, but I am inclined to think they spoke the truth, because the houses are all painted alike, and display a uniformity and a unanimity on the part of the owners very rare in other countries. I doubt whether there is a country in the world whose people have less patriotism than those of Prussia. The parts of Germany, even, of which Prussia is composed, have too often changed masters, and have traditions too much at variance to allow of an amalgamation into a mass of patriotic Prussians. The great majority, I think, would prefer the national appellation of German to Prussian.

The Court party were resolved not to be deprived of their address, for, not having succeeded in obtaining an official one from the Diet, they drew up two private ones, the first to the King, the second to the Prince. The first expressed sentiments of ardent loyalty and sympathy, and gratitude for the blessings which his Majesty's Government had conferred upon the land by his bravery in suppressing anarchical attempts against the internal peace of Prussia, and further, that they relied with firm confidence upon the Prince's carrying out the noble work of his Majesty. The second address, to the Prince, was merely an echo of the first.

The Ministerial organ, *Die Zeit*, contains an article which may be regarded as expressing the sentiments of the present Ministry:—"The oath just taken by the Prince has put an end to the anomalous position of the Ministry. By the Constitution the Ministers were responsible for every act done prior to this ceremony. The Diet, however, did not see any occasion to call any act done by the Ministry during the interregnum in question, and herein lies an admission that Ministers employed the powers entrusted to them in a legal and beneficial manner. Yet we think the nation owes something more than a mere exculpatory silence to the advisers of the Crown. The trials with which it has pleased Providence to afflict our country placed the Ministry in a situation the difficulties of which could only be overcome by great caution and conscientiousness. They may claim, not alone the merit of having kept the machinery of Government in motion, but also, by their advice and exertions, of having brought about the happy settlement of the Regency, so that the kingly authority was as completely maintained as the prescriptions of the Constitutional Charter."

The following circular, addressed to the district authorities, will afford your readers a better insight into the management here of past and present elections than any random remarks of a correspondent in a country where the press is entrained and public opinion merely teaparty gossip. Mr. Flottwell says:—

"Sir,—You will shortly receive the enactments of the Minister of the Interior respecting the next elections for the House of Delegates next to be assembled. I consider it my duty to point out my views, which I recommend to your reflection, and also to that of the district authorities. It need hardly be observed that his Majesty's Government must ever set a high value upon the steadfast loyalty, truth, and uprightness, as also upon the political qualifications of the delegates, and that therefore it becomes the bounden duty of the royal officials who may be concerned direct or indirect with the elections, to exert themselves to bring about the election of men who are known undoubtedly to possess such qualifications. On the other hand, it must be clearly understood that they are not to interfere in any way with the entire freedom of election by exercising any official influence. They are not to overstep the bounds prescribed by their official duties, and must avoid employing the slightest intimidation either by threatening to withdraw any advantages depending upon the favour of the authorities or otherwise. I therefore think it proper to forbid most strictly any activity or interference in the elections on the part of the police agents. But on the other hand, there is a fruitful field open to the commendable efforts of the provincial authorities, in which they may advance the just and paternal desires of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent for the welfare of the country. There can be no doubt that men are known to you upon whose assistance and active influence you have a right to rely. To place yourself in communication with such men, and in conjunction with them to prepare for the elections in the several districts, and to direct their

attention to those qualifications of the candidates which present a guarantee for their ability and trustworthiness, yet at the same time to discountenance decidedly any obnoxious activity; such an interference is, in my opinion, the only allowable and worthy task of the high officials who have been entrusted by his Majesty with the government of the provinces. As regards the election of State servants for the House of Delegates, I do not think they ought to be excluded from serving their country on account of their official position, but, on the contrary, are preferable, being well-versed and practical men of business; but before they appear as candidates it would be as well for them to reflect whether their principles would allow them to support the measures of the Government. Those officials, likewise, whose services are indispensable in their sphere of action, would act wisely to consider whether it would not be their duty to remain at home rather than go to the Diet. For my part, I think the first question demands an answer in the affirmative. Finally, I think it unnecessary to remind you of the all-importance of this subject for the future well-being of our country, and confide the attainment of a favourable result to your exertions.—I am, &c.,—FLOTWELL."

Your readers will doubtless be inclined to smile on reading the foregoing jesuitical instructions, which evince very confused notions as to freedom of elections. I have translated as literally as common sense will admit, but it is usually difficult to get at the true and undoubted meaning of German official documents, and this one, more than any I have met with, leaves more to be imagined than is stated. It has, however, been well received by the German press, as having at least a pretty appearance if not a reality.

Nothing more has been said of the loss of the Queen's portfolio. It is rumoured that the Queen was in correspondence with parties connected with the Catholic Church, and that there is a probability of her renouncing the Protestant faith, which, as is known, she adopted only as a convenience of marriage.

There is another rumour abroad that the Prince of Prussia was desirous that his brother the King should abdicate the throne in favour of Prince Frederick-William. The young Prince having no antecedents would have disappointed none, and might have prevented the Royal House from sinking lower in the estimation of the people.

At half-past twelve o'clock this morning the fine steam-ship *Hudson*, which was lately built on the Tyne for the new Association called the North German Lloyd, was totally destroyed by fire while lying in the dock at Bremenhaven, the port of the Hanse Town, Bremen. Fortunately no lives were lost, nor any merchandise of value, for the goods sent down to the port had not been taken on board, the vessel not sailing till Saturday. The vessel was insured to nearly its full value, viz. twenty-one thousand pounds sterling in London, three hundred thousand marks in Hamburg, and one hundred thousand dollars in Bremen. The material loss to the company is not great, but the accident is unfortunate for the reputation of German steamers, following so singularly close upon the catastrophe of the *Austria*. It is, indeed, very remarkable that all the maritime nations of the Continent should be so unfortunate with their ocean steamers. It appears so *unnatural* to merchants and shareholders on the Continent, that I have positively heard suspicions of foul play uttered. The suspicions tend to implicate their rivals; but I mentioned in a former letter by what means the American steamer *Ariel* was near being burnt, and I would advise the underwriters to cause a most searching inquiry to be instituted before they pay their money—not for the money's sake alone, but for the sake of the unlucky passengers who confide in their watchfulness, and that of the owners; but in a losing concern the owners have no great inducement to watch over the safety of their property, and it therefore behoves the underwriters to be so much the more careful.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

MESSERS. MIALI AND PRICE.—At a meeting held at Banbury, Mr. Miall and Mr. Price appeared to represent the Parliamentary Committee, and the exposition of the views of this committee was received with great approval by a crowded assembly. Mr. Miall, in the course of his speech, said that the committee would be prepared with a Reform Bill of their own, and he remarked that he did not know any one who could so fitly be entrusted with their measure as Mr. Bright. The meeting seemed to be entirely of the same opinion.

MR. WYLD, M.P.—This gentleman has addressed his constituents at Bodmin on the events of the session. In regard to India he advocated a policy of mercy and justice, and declared that we should use the resources of India for the benefit of the Indian people. Upon the Reform question he expressed himself favourable to an extension of the suffrage which should include every taxpayer.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—Lord Stanley has declined to stand as the Conservative candidate for the representation of Manchester. The only candidate at present in the field is Mr. Bazley.

LINCOLN.—The Liberals of this place held a banquet

on Monday night. Mr. Clayton, the chairman, an eminent manufacturer, in coupling Mr. Bright's health with the toast of the night, expressed his general agreement with the hon. gentleman in his views of Parliamentary Reform. The banquet has had the effect of uniting the Liberal party in the borough.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—We understand that the members of the Conservative Club of the University have agreed to bring forward the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli as a candidate for the office of Lord Rector, as successor to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. The Liberal Association are likely to nominate either Dickens or Thackeray.—*Glasgow Daily Bulletin*.

CABINET COUNCIL.—The first Council after the recess was held on Wednesday, at three o'clock, at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Right Hon. Sir Bulwer Lytton, General Peel, Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, and Lord John Manners.

SIR ERSKINE PERRY AND MR. J. WILSON.—The members for Devonport, Mr. James Wilson and Sir Erskine Perry, met their electors last week. Sir E. Perry, in his speech, surveyed the present state of politics at home. After referring to the position of parties, he said many reforms were not carried out because the Liberals were not true to their own principles, but feared to carry them out. But he had no fear of this sort. Since the Reform of 1832 this country had progressed and prospered, the people had wonderfully improved in education, intelligence, and material prosperity, and he had no fear but that a larger measure of reform would be followed by similar results. Mr. Wilson congratulated the meeting that although there had been a change of Government there had been no change of measures. Indeed, such was the disorganised state of parties at present, and such the power of the liberal public opinion, that whatever Government may be in office we may be sure that liberal measures will be adopted. This was shown in the measures adopted by the present Government. He did not approve of the mode in which the Jew question had been dealt with. It was a question that ought to have been settled by law, and not by a resolution of the House. If the disqualifications under which Dissenters and other religionists had laboured had been met by a resolution instead of legislation, it could not have been satisfactory. This settlement was one of the ill consequences of having a Tory Government carrying out Liberal measures. It was done, but not in the best, and therefore not in the most satisfactory manner. With the exception of such drawbacks as those, he did not mind by whom Liberal measures were introduced and carried, and by whomsoever introduced, if measures were to his mind satisfactory, they should have his support.

SIR PETER FAIRBAIRN.—At a meeting held at Barnsley, Sir Peter Fairbairn animadverted in strong terms on the recent speech of Mr. Bright. He thought that a more dangerous speech was never made before a community. The object of Mr. Bright seemed to be to set class against class—the worst course which a politician could possibly adopt. He had seen this in every speech which Mr. Bright had made for the last few years. That gentleman had done a good service to the country, and, being one of the leaders of the Anti-Corn-Law League, had by his eloquence helped to bring about that issue, but since the repeal of the corn laws he had directed his eloquence into a wrong channel. Mr. Bright wished to set the working classes against the middle classes, and the middle classes against the aristocracy. But that was one of the worst things to do in a community of Englishmen. We wished to be one family and live together in brotherly love. He seemed to have made up his mind that the constitution of the United States was the *best* ideal of a constitution. But having been in America he (Sir P. Fairbairn) knew that in New York they had not near the amount of liberty that one enjoys in England. If any person held opinions which were adverse to those of the mob he was in danger of losing his life. Mr. Bright forgot the outrage which had been committed upon Mr. Sumner in the Senate-house of America. Could that brutal attack have been committed in the English House of Commons or House of Lords? Could Mr. Bright forget Lynch law? Was he not aware that duels of a most brutal character were fought in America? Would we have institutions like that introduced into this country? He (Sir Peter) could not sit silent without censuring that speech as one of the most mischievous ever uttered.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—This journal has, we are informed, entirely passed into the hands of new proprietors. It is, we believe, the oldest daily paper in the metropolis. It has always possessed a high character as an organ of the great principle of progress, and it has from time to time, during what may be called its historical career, been associated with some of the greatest statesmen of this country. Those who have observed the changes that have been slowly worked in the position of parties, will not be surprised to learn that the *Morning Chronicle*, without any sacrifice of its consistency, will become the organ of the governmental

policy of the present Ministry. Already there are symptoms of increased vigour and spirit in the various departments of the paper.

MR. BRIGHT.—We learn from a reliable source that it is the intention of the Independent Liberal party in the House of Commons to introduce a Reform Bill early in the approaching session, and that the task will devolve upon Mr. Bright.—*Brighton Guardian*.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.—Mr. Gladstone, says the *Times*, has accepted the office of Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, and will leave England immediately for those interesting dependencies. The Ionians may see in the selection of such a man how forbearing is the spirit of English government. If they were the subjects of any other European Power their affairs would long ago have been put into the hands of some prompt old General, who, at the first breath of sedition, would send off half the Assembly to gaol. Our Government, after years of provocation, has selected a statesman of the highest repute, one eminent for his learning and eloquence, and for his sympathy with the land and the literature of the Ionians, to inquire and to reform. He will proceed to Corfu, and, without superseding the Lord High Commissioner, will endeavour to remove the obstacles which impede the working of government. If the people have anything to complain of he will listen to their complaints, and the character of Mr. Gladstone gives every reason to believe that he will be more apt to condemn the faults of his own countrymen than to remain blind to the wrongs of the natives. Should the result of his mission be the tranquillisation of the islands, it will afford a good precedent for availing ourselves hereafter of the services of our great Parliamentary statesmen on a wider sphere of usefulness than the wordy contents of Westminster.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—The *Daily News* says:—"Unlike his predecessor, Lord Derby seems fully alive to the importance of stowing away his lumber, and manning as best he may every gun. It is said that Lord Naas is to go to Madras as governor; and that the chief secretaryship for Ireland will probably be filled by Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald."

REPRESENTATION OF BANBURY.—Three candidates are now in the field—Mr. Hardy, Conservative; Mr. Pigott, Whig; and Mr. Samuelson, an ironfounder of the town. The last gentleman goes as far as the Guildhall programme on Reform, and his address is far in advance of Mr. Pigott's. A bill has appeared stating that Mr. Cobden or Mr. Miall will come forward. So far as the former is concerned it is very doubtful.

POLITICAL REFORM LEAGUE.—At a general meeting of the members held on Wednesday night, it was resolved that a bill embodying the programme put forth by that association should be prepared. To Mr. Harry Brooks the task of drawing up the document was delegated.

THE MEMBERS FOR EDINBURGH.—A meeting was held at Edinburgh on Wednesday, for the purpose of hearing addresses from Mr. Cowan and Mr. Black. Mr. Cowan said: "With all respect for the honesty, and its earnestness, and the English courage which Mr. Bright possesses, I must be allowed to dissent from some of the views which he has enunciated. I deprecate exceedingly the attacks which Mr. Bright has made in very strong language, particularly those against the House of Lords. I would put it to you whether the tendency of the speeches of Mr. Bright, were it not for the good sense of the British people at large—in setting class against class, and in inciting the humbler classes of society against the upper classes, would not be to produce a revolution." Mr. Black said: "When I offered myself for your suffrages I professed myself favourable to the policy of Lord Palmerston's Government. As far as I am myself concerned, I do not regret the change of my seat from the Treasury to the Opposition benches. Gentlemen, had Lord Palmerston been at the head of the English Government, the Emperor would have thought twice before he would have insulted and wronged the oldest and firmest ally of England—before he would have contemptuously thwarted the people of this country in their long-continued and philanthropic efforts to abolish the accursed slave-trade—efforts in which they have expended countless treasure and thousands of lives (A voice, 'War again!') I hear some gentlemen say, 'War again.' I hate war as much as anybody does. But there are things even worse than war." Alluding to the rumoured Government measure, Mr. Black said: "We are promised a Reform Bill, in which case justice would not be done to Scotland if we did not receive an addition to our representatives. As Scotland had only a sixth of the population of England, we should have eighty members, or an addition of twenty-seven. Do not suppose that I argue for uniform electoral districts, like the squares on a chess board; our representative system is but a human invention, and must partake of the infirmities of humanity; nevertheless, it is the best and most efficient of all the political machines that have been tried in any country. I confess I have a sensitive dread of any rash or opinionated inventor making experiments upon it. My own opinion is, that the safest ground on which the franchise can be based is the holding of property. I am aware that on this subject opinions are very different. Mine, I fear, are not popular." Numerous questions were then put to the city

members, amid every description of clamorous demonstration, and numerous interrogators were still competing for a hearing, when the advancing darkness and the confusion that prevailed brought the meeting to a close.

ECCLESIASTICAL ITEMS.

LORD REDDESDALE ON ENDOWMENTS.—The opinion of the High Church and Tory Lord Redesdale, the Lords' Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker, and one of the most practical and hard-working members of their Lordships' house, deserves notice. It was expressed at a late meeting of the Bristol Diocesan Society:—"He knew that many of the interests of the Church had been neglected—indeed, they were hardly understood by the laity. And he was afraid that such a state of things had arisen from what was in a great degree the strength of the Church, namely, the fact that it was an endowed Church. In consequence of the endowment so many members of the Church had their own wants provided for, without doing anything for themselves, that they were wholly forgetful of the wants of others. He believed there was not a single person whom he was then addressing, who did not find it perfectly easy to obtain a place in his church, but unhappily, finding their own comfort attended to, they attended church themselves, but went home without any reflection whatever as to the numbers who were deprived of the privileges which they themselves possessed."

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—An interesting and not unimportant piece of intelligence comes to us in the columns of a Scotch paper. It appears that Lord Aberdeen's Act, framed to give commitment to the "Christian people" belonging to the Church of Scotland, and to heal the schism which the disunion of 1843 left, has proved a total failure, inasmuch as the people find themselves unable, under its working, to shut out an unacceptable presentee, the denial of which right it was that led to the disruption. Great dissatisfaction prevails, and another schism is imminent; but before the laity should leave the communion bodily, it was deemed advisable to sound Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham, the authors of the Act, to see whether so calamitous an issue could be averted. The Earl expressed his concurrence in what the deputation wished done, namely, instead of giving the congregation an impracticable veto, to legalise their "call;" but Sir James they found of a very different mind. He told them, says the *Scottish Free Press*, that he had acted for the best in these bygone proceedings, but public opinion had passed into a new phase, and whereas various modes had formerly been adopted to bolster up the National Church, he was fully persuaded that the days of Church establishments were numbered, and that henceforth men would not be satisfied unless religion were left to the voluntary support of Christians. For his part, he would have no hand in buttressing any State Church. Our Scotch contemporary thinks this is ominous of the fate of the Church of Scotland, but it has even a wider significance.

ARCUAL CONFESSION.—At a large public meeting in Southampton, Lord H. Cholmondeley took the chair, and said:—"We have met for a very important object—an object which concerns us all as members of the Church of England and lovers of Protestant truth. We have to determine whether we shall unite in condemning practices which have of late sprung up in the Established Church, and which we hold to be opposed to the true spirit and teaching of that Church. I allude to the practices of auricular confession and priestly absolution. What was meant by auricular confession and priestly absolution? It was this—that I, a weak, fallible man, am to go to another man as weak and as fallible as myself, to confess to him all the sins of my past life—of omission as well as commission—that I may receive at his hands absolution and pardon, which can be given by no mortal man." After reading several statements on the practices of the confessional in the metropolis, his Lordship said:—"What is the difference between practices such as these and the practices of the Church of Rome? And yet this system is defended by numbers of the clergy of our Church, who call themselves Protestants, and are still eating the bread of the Church of England." He called upon the meeting to protest against such practices. He believed the social grievance concerned us deeply as fathers, husbands, and brothers. It is more particularly among the gentler sex that these practices are being disseminated; and the apostle meets the case where he says, "Of this kind are they who creep into houses, leading captive silly women laden with sins." J. Devenell, Esq., of Purbrook Park, proposed the resolution:—"That this meeting desires to express its determination to resist to the uttermost the introduction of practices so opposed to the principles of the Reformation and to the whole spirit of the standards of the Church of England, and likewise so fraught with danger to the spiritual and civil liberties of the Church and nation." The next resolution was, "That a memorial founded on the foregoing resolutions be presented to the Queen." The resolutions were put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

THE RECENT DEMONSTRATION OF VESTRYMEN.—In

accordance with the resolution passed at the recent meeting, one of which provided that a copy of the resolutions should be sent to each vestry, with the request that they would adopt a petition on the same subject, a number of vestries are already in motion. A great meeting is to be held at the Vestry Hall, Paddington. St. George's, Hanover-square, have fixed Thursday next for a special general meeting of that body to adopt a petition. The important borough of Marylebone have fixed this day for that purpose; and at St. James's, Westminster, at the ordinary vestry on Thursday, the matter was considered, and after a brief discussion, a petition, moved by Mr. Beal, and seconded by Mr. Channock, was agreed to by an overwhelming majority. At Brighton, a meeting was called for in the Town Hall, which could not contain those who sought admission. It was adjourned to the open air. The memorial to the Queen was unanimously adopted. Three cheers were given for the Queen, three groans for the Bishop of Oxford, and three cheers for Mr. Westerton and the vestrymen of London. The vestries of Chelsea, Kensington, and Lambeth meet during next week to discuss the same subject.

REFORM CONFERENCE.

A NUMBER of gentlemen who are desirous to effect a reform in Parliament, assembled yesterday (Friday) at the Guildhall Coffee-house, for the purpose of conferring on the subject.

On the motion of Mr. Cox, seconded by Mr. White, the chair was taken by Mr. Clay, M.P.

Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Roebuck, M.P.; Mr. Russell, M.P.; Mr. W. Williams, M.P.; Mr. Conyngham, M.P.; Mr. Cox, M.P.; Mr. White, M.P.; Mr. Miall, late M.P. for Rochdale; Mr. S. Morley; Mr. Munz, Birmingham; Mr. D. Nichol, M.P.; Mr. H. Brooks, barrister; Mr. Cunningham, Brentford; Mr. James Taylor, Birmingham; Mr. Eli; Mr. Peter Carstairs; Mr. Tindal Atkinson; Mr. Lawrence, barrister; Mr. Passmore Edwards; Mr. Boyce, secretary of the committee, &c.

The following was the first resolution to be moved:—"That the Conference having reason to believe that the views laid before the country by the Parliamentary Reform Committee have been received with great favour, is of opinion that a bill intended to meet the wishes of the great body of earnest reformers throughout the kingdom should be prepared for introduction into the House of Commons in the coming session."

The Chairman read a statement of the proceedings of the Parliamentary Reform Committee since its first constitution, and said it would be their duty to deliberate on what remained to be done. Those present had received a circular on which would be observed heads under which it was expected the Conference would be conducted. It was his duty, as Chairman, rather to listen than to take any part in the discussion; and if it were not so, he should wish to set the example of short speeches. There was, however, one of the heads proposed for deliberation that day which appeared to him of such very great consequence that he could not pass it over altogether in silence. He alluded to that under which they were invited to decide whether or not earnest reformers, or rather, let him say, the radical party. (Hear.) For after all he liked the old name better than the new one, under which they were invited to decide whether the Radical party should or should not introduce a Reform Bill of its own in the coming session. (Hear, hear.) He would not dare rashly to anticipate what the Reform Bill of Lord Derby's Government was likely to be—he had no means whatever of forming an opinion—he would not venture to say that Lord Derby's Government were not capable of being Reformers; but he thought that he might take it for granted that the Reform Bill introduced by Lord Derby would not be such a measure as the Radical party would accept as a permanent settlement of the question, or as a settlement for any great length of time.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS IN "THE STATES."—A letter from New York says:—"We are labouring in the throes of a Piccolomini mania. The lady arrived with her relations a few days ago, and the Opera-house is now besieged from morning till night by a tumultuous throng, seeking tickets. Without intending the smallest disrespect to the lady, I must add, however, that she divides the public attention with a great 'mill' which is to come off to-morrow in Canada between two Irish prize-fighters, named Morrissey and Heenan, for 5000 dollars, and the championship of America." The rapid rise of the ring into the character of an 'institution' here is one of the most curious signs of the times. Fifty years ago, when it flourished in England, and found some votaries amongst gentlemen, it was unknown on this side of the water, at least in the north. Prize-fighters are now quite important political personages. They are courted for the aid they render at elections, either in assailing or defending the polls. When they commit an assault, as they often do, it is almost impossible to get a conviction against them; while they are training for a bruising match, the leading papers keep the public constantly informed with almost as much assiduity as *Bell's Life* of their 'points' and 'condition,' and

retail all the small gossip that can be picked up about them with great gusto. More marvellous still, nearly all the leading journals of this city are sending special reporters to the scene of action to-morrow, and we shall have hourly reports of the progress of the fray by the aid of carrier pigeons. Newspapers in this country depend so largely for their circulation upon a class to whom such details are intensely interesting, that they cannot refuse to administer to their appetite; but that any such demand should extensively exist, and that a pouncing match between two blackguards should assume the dimensions of an important public event, even in the midst of the election excitement, is a fact which no admirer of democratic institutions can afford to overlook. Pugilists have attained in the United States a standing and influence such as they have never enjoyed anywhere since the last of the Olympic games."

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.—We read in the *Liberator* of this month:—"On Wednesday, the 17th, the Council of the Liberation Society are to deliberate on the course to be adopted in the present position of the Church-rate question, and will, at the same time, define the basis of the Triennial Conference to be held next year. This will be a private meeting; but in the evening of the same day there will be a *soirée* at the Milton Club, to which the society's subscribers and friends generally are invited. Sir John Trelawny, Bart., M.P., will preside on the occasion."

THE BAY OF NAGASAKI.—A letter from a member of the expedition to Japan says:—"Nothing can exceed in picturesque beauty the bay of Nagasaki and the situation of the city at its extremity; swelling hills covered with the most luxuriant verdure rise from the water's edge. The steep thatched roofs of snug cottages peep from out the dense foliage amid which they are nestled; white temples perched upon overhanging points contrast brilliantly with their dark green setting. In some places precipitous walls of rock are mirrored in the azure blue of the water at their base; in others, drooping branches kiss its calm surface. Green batteries guard projecting points, and rock-cut steps ascend the steep hill-sides, clothed with heavy forest or terraced with rice-fields. Boats of quaint construction, with sharp-pointed prows and broad sterns, above which flutter two black and white flags—the Imperial colours—glance across the harbour, propelled by stalwart naked figures, who scull to the tune of a measured chant. The forepart of the boat is covered by a roof, and contains a posse of two-armed officials, who incontinently board each ship as it anchors, speak very fair Dutch, are extremely inquisitive, but very gentlemanlike and good-natured, and who, after official curiosity has been satisfied, proceed to make their reports, and return, in all probability, to circumnavigate the ship as a guardboat during the rest of its stay in the harbour. The city of Nagasaki covers a plain at the end of the harbour, but it has outgrown its area, and the houses cluster up the spurs of the hills that sink into it, and the streets are in places so steep as to render steps necessary. Formerly foreigners were not allowed to enter the town, and the Dutch were only permitted to leave their prison of Decima under a strong escort of officials, and when permission had been formally asked and obtained. Now the barriers had been so far broken down that we explored at pleasure the shops and streets of the town—not, as in China, an offensive and disgusting operation, but a charming and agreeable amusement. The streets are broad, clean, and free from foul odours; the people civil and courteous, and if the shops in the town do not afford many interesting objects of speculation, the bazaars, which are stocked with lacquer, china, &c., for the express benefit of foreigners, are so tempting that few can leave them without experiencing a considerable drain upon their resources."

PROFESSOR RANKE.—This learned historian has long been occupied with a *History of England in the 16th and 17th Centuries*. It is nearly finished, and the first volume is now at press. The whole is to be contained in three volumes. It will be founded to a considerable extent on original State papers, for which the author has searched both English and foreign archives. He is at the present moment in Venice for this purpose.

BAPTISM OF JEWISH CHILDREN.—A case bearing on the Mortara affair has just occurred in France. Gugenheim, who was condemned to hard labour for life for participation in the Caen murder, which made so much noise a short time ago, had several illegitimate children, and the woman who bore them to him having also been condemned to a certain period of hard labour, the children were sent for safety to the hospice of Caen. Both Gugenheim and the woman are Jews, and they brought up their children in their own faith: the children, however, were, after due preparation by the sisters attached to the establishment, and baptised. M. Isidore, Grand Rabbi of Paris, lately claimed the children, in order to have them educated as Jews; but the religious authorities of the hospice strongly objected to give them up. The Prefect of the Calvados referred the matter to the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister, in the name of the Government, has just sent a peremptory order that the children shall be handed over to the Grand Rabbi.

INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIA.

In the new scheme of progress for India, which is now unfolding itself, the extended use of the English language and of Roman type are advocated by many of those most practically acquainted with the wants of India. To us the proposition seems less feasible and less promising than to those better acquainted with the history and circumstances of the country, for it appears open to the primary objection that it is the imposition of foreign institutions most displeasing to the native population. When we come to consider these two circumstances, which materially influence the judgment, one is that many of the tribes of India have no written language, that whole districts are without a vernacular literature other than the rituals, and that throughout India for a long period the learned, court, and law languages have been languages either foreign to the population, as Persian, or not understood by them, as Sanscrit and Hindostanee. It is further to be observed that the literature of science and of civilisation has still to be communicated to the population, and that with the effective movement that is taking place for the unity of India there is not among such a diversity of languages and dialects even a common scrip or type, much less a common language. With the development of the post-office, the electric telegraph, and the railway, the necessity of a common or standard language of intercourse becomes daily more essential, and in many districts the populations are so mixed up that a common language for the pleadings and records of the courts is required. The Government has attempted to supply this want, in its tender conservation of native nationality and the fear of obtruding English nationality, by the use of Hindostanee, a language and scrip so little understood by the population, being a foreign jargon, that in a district and population as large as these islands, hardly one man in a village will be found who has any comprehension of it. It may be said further that Hindostanee has no proper literature, and that it leads to nothing. We believe that at this time Bengalee literature is more developed in consequence of the many valuable educational works which have been translated, and the operation of the native press.

In Bengal, for post-office purposes, Bengalee is substituted purposely for English in a fashion rather ludicrous. The following is the address of a newspaper, "Dhaka Bay-ank La-e-bray-reer Say-kray-to-re Mohasoy-Dhaka." Mohasoy is supposed to stand for Monsieur, but the rest is English, and, as well observed by the *Dacca News*, would have been better understood by the post-office people if so written. The same publication, in reference to the law dialect of the local courts in the district, that it is a curious mixture of Bengalee and Hindue, with English law terms thickly sprinkled through it. Thus, when a plaintiff who is called *badce*, gets the defendant *prithabadee*, punished, he gets a *digree*, which stands for "decree." When the charge is a false one, the decision is announced by the word *deemness*, for "dismiss." *Safena* is the vernacular for "subpena," but even an Englishman who is a good Bengalee scholar has been staggered by the words *Jastees aff dee Peeee*, which are in no dictionary, and which figure in strange type for Justice of the Peace.

It often happens in cases where the parties understand English better than the court languages, the English magistrate has the whole rehearsed by the omah in the court jargon. We may observe that the same thing takes place on the Gold Coast, where, the magistrate being English and the parties speaking and writing English, the proceedings are interpreted into a local jargon, which the court officers alone understand.

The use of English in the post-office and telegraph offices, and at the railway stations is essential, and it should at once be made the official language,

a priority should be given to letters and messages in English or English type, and for messages in other languages an extra charge should be made. The mercantile class, English and native, would prefer this. All Government notifications, railway notifications, and names of streets, should be in English, with the local name in Roman type, and where there is a neighbouring population with its own language, likewise in that language in Roman type. Thus these great instruments of civilisation would assist in the further enlightenment of India. All Government school-books should be printed in Roman type, and Persian type should be as speedily as may be abolished. In no Government printing-office should there be any other type but the Roman, whereas now there are few collectorates which have not at least two founts of type, and sometimes more, the native founts being very cumbrous. All the Government writing should at once be brought to Roman scrip.

When we consider what great benefit has been conferred on Europe by the adoption of the Roman type and scrip, and the way in which it extends into the countries where other characters yet prevail, we cannot but be desirous that India should have the benefit of this great philological key, by which the study of the native languages would be rendered easier to the native, and the study of English likewise, by which the literature of ancient wisdom and of modern science would be opened to him. The teaching of Welsh reading in schools is found to prepare the way for English reading and writing, because, the lad who reads Welsh finds he has no books which will give him information, and hardly amusement, and for everything useful he must refer to English. It was in this way once in England, when the stores of information not having been made accessible in the vernacular, and only attainable in Latin, the learner had to prosecute his studies in that language if he wished to become truly informed. With regard to type, we may mention that besides the progress of Roman type in Germany and Scandinavia, the patriots of Wallachia, in their endeavours to create a Rouman literature, finding that the Cyrillic type excluded them from a community of studies with the West, introduced the Roman type.

The use of the English language as the language of the law courts is one of the most essential improvements in administration, and has been most strongly brought before the Committee on English Settlement in India. It is to be hoped that by next session Mr. Ewart will see his way to give decided prominence to this measure. We have now the evidence not only of English nobles but of judges who are conversant with the working of the present system, and they agree that the administration of justice will be much promoted by the substitution of the English language for the court and other languages, the proceedings being interpreted, where it is necessary, from the local languages direct into English. Now there are sometimes two interpretations into the court language. Two objects are sought to be attained—first, to get rid of the omah, the great source of oppression and corruption, who pervert the course of justice and defraud the native under pretence of bribing the judge; and, secondly, to enable the judge to deal with the case more independently by placing him in direct communication with the natives, without an omah and court language, and with the faculty of considering his case on English materials and framing his decree in a language with which he is familiar, instead of being embarrassed by the court language and its promulgators. What Mr. Yule has effected for the Santials is what is advocated for the benefit of the more advanced populations.

The evidence of Mr. John Warden, who was senior member of the Council of Bombay, chief judge of the Sudder Court, and president of the Board of Education, states the case very decidedly. Mr. Warden's prepossessions would naturally be in favour of the present system, but he could not blind himself to its evils. He says it is a very common thing to talk of a person being acquainted with "the" native language, but in the western part of India there are four or five native languages. There is the Hindostanee, which is the political and colloquial language; the Mahratta, the Guzeratee,

the Seindee, the Canarese, and a little Telingee in the South Mahratta countries. So abruptly does one language cease and another begin that he has seen the line marked between them on the map like the course of a river, and between the rivers Kista and Bheema he has left a village in which Mahratta was spoken, and after riding two miles only, reached a village in which Canarese was spoken, the two languages being as different as Greek and English. There are cases of this in Europe—there is a village on the French border where French is spoken at one end and Flemish at the other, and in Wales, in Alsace, or in Jutland, the line of linguistic distinction will be found as abrupt as in India.

Mr. Warden says it is hopeless to expect that Englishmen should become, as a rule, sufficiently conversant with those four languages to administer justice in all. At Dharwar he was liable to have persons appearing before him speaking one Canarese, a second Mahratta, and a third Telingee. The native officials turned these languages into Hindostanee. The judge, speaking in a foreign language with which he is not thoroughly familiar, is apt to make himself more or less ridiculous, as he has perceived, in court. Mr. Warden, of course, advocates the examination of every civil officer in the prevailing native language of the Presidency.

Mr. Warden not only does not consider the present Sudder system effective, but he approves of the Supreme Court, and recommends the employment of English barristers practising at its bar as judges of the local courts. There is one measure Mr. Warden and the other witnesses have not propounded which is now practicable and desirable, and that is to send the judges of the Supreme Courts on circuit, which would tend much to raise the character of the Sudder and local judiciary. Now that the railway affords communication, there is no reason that the English at Poonah and its neighbourhood, and at Malheran, should not have the same privilege of the Supreme Court as they would in Bombay. The Supreme Court of Calcutta can likewise extend its jurisdiction by the railway and by steamboat, and the Supreme Court of Madras by railway. The judges in Ceylon are provided with a colonial steamboat to go circuit, but then Ceylon is truly a colony, and India has hitherto been under a sham protective system. What is wanted is to raise India to the level of Ceylon by the adoption of a like system of administration.

NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

It will take a long while to leaven the great mass of the Indian populations, but meanwhile any little indications of progress are acceptable. Therefore we notice with pleasure that in Bengal there have been several marriages of Brahmins' widows, and some among the highest circles. Female schools are extending. In Bombay a club has been formed of Parsee gentlemen who meet in a garden near the Gowalia Tank. The condition of membership is that each member shall bring his wife, so as to allow the latter the opportunity of mixing in male society. The party enjoys the pleasures of conversation, and an evening repast closes the day. The Parsees, able in their generation, see that to maintain their influence under the expansion of the English community they must have the advantage of being able to introduce their wives into English society. Meanwhile the native press in Bombay has advanced so far as the lowest stage of English journalism; some of the editors having got into police rows, and others having levied black mail on the threat of libelling their native supporters and exposing their household affairs. The attention of the Supreme Court is to be invoked on behalf of one of these vagabonds.

The superintendent of Cachar has reported that the stagnation of trade in that district is for want of roads, and as a palliative he has determined on the establishment of an annual fair as has been done by the superintendent of Darjeeling. The fair is to be held at Silchar, the Sudder station, and to last for five days. Most of the native tribes have had information.

The number of soldiers' children in the Madras Presidency is 4477, of whom 928 orphans. It is a pity the Lawrence Asylum on the Neighbourries is delayed.

The number of passengers on the Indian Railway is now above two millions, mostly natives, so that they derive the chief benefit from this system.

The East India Railway shareholders have given a handsome vote for erecting a church at Raneegunge for the large numbers of English now employed there. We have a few railway churches in England, and we may expect some additions to churches and schools in India from the rise of railway stations, termini and repairing shops, when India has her Wolverton, Swindon, and Crewe.

The cattle traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is at present very small, as the interval on the Bhor Ghaut interferes with this traffic. In due time the dead meat traffic, with proper precautions, will become an important one, as the demand for the population and shipping of Bombay is large.

The Koladyne steamer and the Huringotta steamer are sent up the Gogra to Fyzabad, which will do something towards the opening up of that river for steam traffic. The East Indian Coal Company have sent up a large supply of coal. In Benares and the lower cities high prices of grain prevail, through the delay in the arrival of the convey of boats with supplies from the upper provinces.

Kurrachee has been at length made a port of registry, and a registrar appointed.

The Madras traders are trying to obtain ready money dealings, by allowing a large discount for cash. It is considered that they will fail, as the Calcutta shopkeepers did, who offered fifteen per cent.; and the reason assigned is, that people will not carry a bag of rupees with them, and that cash payments are hopeless until a gold currency is introduced. The evils of the present Indian currency are beginning to show themselves in various ways.

The Social Congress at Liverpool was so busy that little time was given to the decimal system, and the Congress separated without coming to any resolution on Indian currency. It is now beginning to be felt that the currency of India should be assimilated to that of England, and the two made to work together, that the rupee should have the same value as the florin, and be made current throughout the empire, the sovereign to be received as a gold mohur of ten rupees, and the rupee to be divided decimally, instead of the complicated columns of annas and pices. This would be a great step towards a corresponding reform in England.

The Savings Bank and the Uncovenanted Service Bank at Agra have worked well, notwithstanding the troubles. The Savings Bank has a capital of 3000*l*, a reserve fund of 1500*l*, and a divisible balance of 822*l*. The dividend declared was 24 per cent, with a bonus of 12 per cent. The funds of the Savings Bank are employed in loans. The bank has been established seventeen years, going on steadily during that time.

The Uncovenanted Service Bank has a capital of 1050*l*, a reserve fund of 1750*l*, and a surplus for division of 874*l*, affording a dividend of 12 per cent. This bank has been partly engaged in exchange operations.

The Ceylon financial statement has not passed without comment in India. It is observed that by the application of English finance instead of Indian, the revenue has in four years increased 50 per cent., the taxation being 7*s*. 6*d*. a head, while in Bengal it is only 4*s*. The *Friend of India* refers these differences to two facts: first, to the introduction of colonies, whose capital and energy develop new sources of wealth for the community, raise the value of land, and bring wages above the rice-and-salt point at which they stick in Bengal; and, secondly, to the fact that the Council, being in practice representative, has some financial courage. The proceedings, it says, offer an amusing answer to Mr. Mangley's chatter about the selfishness of Anglo-Indians. The Council is always taxing itself, and raises the bulk of the revenue from the coffee by the profits of which the settlers are maintained, nor do they find that these settlers, who, as Mr. Mangley and the *Saturday Review* believe, want to enslave the children of the soil, are in the least degree averse to legislating for the benefit of the people. While India, with 5 per cent. of her revenue spent on new public works, has a deficit of two millions and a stationary revenue, Ceylon, with 12 per cent. so expended, has a surplus.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The leading fact in the report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the state of progress. There are now open for traffic 130½ miles, under contract 782½ miles, and unlet, only 372½ miles. This looks something like a provision of railway communication, but yet these

lines will only effect a connexion with Calcutta and Madras, leaving trunk lines to great cities still to be constructed. The Jubbulpore lines of the Great Indian Peninsula and East India Railways will form one of the grandest undertakings in the world.

The contracts are principally let to Englishmen; but Parsee enterprise has claimed a share in a contract of twenty-five miles. The North-East line from Bhoasul to Nagpore has not been let, as the tenders offered were above the reserved price of the engineer. We may remark that Mr. Berkeley, the engineer, has furnished a reply to the observations of Colonel Kennedy, who has put forward a statement endeavouring to represent that the Bombay and Baroda Railway has been executed on a superior system, and that all other railways in India are carried on at extravagant rates. Mr. Berkeley shows that the works of the two railways are of a different character, and do not admit of comparison, and that the zealous colonel has understated his own expenditure, and left out the first year's maintenance.

The Khandallah and Poonah section has been opened this half-year, and the Poonah and Bheema river section will, it is expected, be ready by December. The sections now open communicate between Bombay and Poonah in a total length of 130½ miles, but there are still six miles of turnpike road supplying the connexion over the Bhor Ghaut, but which latter cannot be completed until February, 1861.

As yet there is not time to obtain the proceeds of the further opening, but the traffic has advanced during the half-year. The gross receipts have increased from 34,418*l* in the half-year, to 42,166*l*, and there can be no doubt the yearly income will soon reach 100,000*l*, which at the present rates will yield 60,000*l*. a year for dividends. The number of passengers must soon reach a million yearly, as 436,739 were carried in the last half-year, of which 412,060 were third class,—another proof of the native desire to travel. The goods traffic has increased from 31,000 tons to 43,000; a large increase. The receipts from passengers for the half-year have been 18,888*l*; from parcels and luggage, 1146*l*; from carriages, horses and dogs, 9651*l*; from goods, 20,974*l*; and from live stock, 190*l*; besides which the company has carried for itself 21,121 tons of railway materials, making for the year 40,955 tons. This is another proof of the benefit of the railway system as a means of advancing construction. Eighty thousand bullock-carts could not have conveyed this quantity, because the great bulk of the supplies could not have been carried by such defective conveyance. It may be of interest to remark that to carry the total bulk conveyed in the year would require above two hundred thousand, or about a quarter of a million, of the ordinary country carts.

INDIA.

TELEGRAPHIC despatches have been this week received at the Foreign-office and the India House which bring us news to the 10th of October.

Tantia Topce, we learn, having for a few days after his former defeat occupied Sironje, fled on the approach of the detachments under General Michel and Brigadier Smith, and was marching in the direction of Chundree. A combined movement was proposed for hemming the enemy in at Chundree by the Mhow Field Force—the force under Brigadier Smith and the troops at Goond, Saugor, and Oojein. Major-General Michel has been placed in command of the troops serving in Rajpootana and Central India.

Several gallant affairs have taken place in various parts of Oude, all ending in the total rout and great destruction of the enemy, with trifling loss on our side. The campaign had not yet commenced, but Lord Clyde has left Allahabad for Cawnpore, en route for Lucknow; meanwhile the rebels are stated to be still in great numbers, and ravaging the country and sorely oppressing the inhabitants wherever our troops are not posted.

With the exception of a slight Bheel disturbance in Khandeish, the Bombay Presidency was quiet.

Her Majesty's 46th Regiment and the left wing of her Majesty's 91st have arrived in Bombay from Suez. The former has gone to Scinde.

LIEUT. BEADON has been appointed adjutant of the 1st Sikh Regiment.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bombay, September.

YOUR journal is much read in the three Presidencies, and has no inconsiderable weight with those whose opinion is worth conciliating. Do not, however, fall into the mistake, which many of your contemporaries do, of advocating the class interests of Europeans as against the natives. I see articles in English journals on this subject which are evidently the production of interested parties: *verb. sap.* The doctrines of dominancy of race is the one which is in vogue among unofficial Englishmen in India—this means, not that India is to be governed by England for the benefit of the natives, but that India is to be governed by the English in India

for their own benefit, and that every Englishman, down to the drunken sailor who haunts the Calcutta alums, is to carry about his person the majesty of the British Crown. The Government and the civil and military services who attempt to hold the balance between the two, and to govern all classes alike for the benefit of the empire, are decryd by this party, and as it has agents in England, and can always make itself heard, while the natives have no agents to stand up for them, no wonder that misrepresentation occurs, and that John Bull is misled as to the real truth. With respect to politics, we are all at a stand-still. We have no official announcement of the change in the Government, consequently all goes on just as if John Company was still in the ascendant. I suppose the Governor-General is busily employed on the proclamation which is to announce the change. By the way, why is he with the Commander-in-Chief instead of at Calcutta? No one appears to know what Lord Clyde is doing; certainly activity and energy of action are not conspicuous qualities in the Commander-in-Chief.

CHINA.

THE Treaty of Peace is bearing its fruits even in Canton, where Hwang has now apprised the Allied Commanders that he is at peace with them, and has issued the following proclamation to the people under his rule:—

Hwang, Imperial Commissioner, President of the Board of War, &c. &c., issues the following proclamation, in order to suppress evil-doing and to pacify people's minds.

Having had the honour to receive an Imperial edict informing me that peace has been concluded at Tien-tsin, in order that the Fayune Enrolment Committee might act in compliance with it, I at once communicated it to them, and at the same time commanded the Civil and Military Officers to return to their respective duties in the city. The Enrolment Committee, in official reply, states, that the Imperial edict shall be respectfully obeyed, and that they have kept back the braves and prohibited them from entering the city, in order that further troubles may be avoided.

Having heard that there are, both within and without the walls, many villains and thieves, who, pretending they are braves, take advantage of the state of affairs to create disturbances, in order to plunder and rob, and from whose hands the citizens have already suffered much: if such rascality be not speedily suppressed, how can the minds of the people be set at ease, or tranquillity restored? And unless the villains be apprehended, how can the district be purged?

In addition to my orders to the Nanhai and Pwanu Magistrates, and the Commandant at Kwangchow, to do all in their power to seize and punish them, I publish as is my duty, the present proclamation, for the information of the inhabitants of the city and its suburbs.

I command that you pursue your usual callings, and behave discreetly now that you know that peace has been declared at Tien-tsin, and that henceforward natives and foreigners will be as friends. Tranquillity will be restored, and trade, unhindered, will flow in its accustomed channels.

If disturbances are raised, with one accord and of united strength you will seize the offenders, the injurers of my people, and deliver them over for judgment.

A Special Proclamation.

Hienfeng, 8th year, 7th moon, and 9th day (17th August, 1858).—*China Mail*, August 26.

In Hong-Kong itself nothing has been stirring. The appointment of a new Acting Colonial Secretary, in the person of Mr. Forth, has caused only regret that the Government did not do more to retain the services of Dr. Bridges. The suspension of Mr. Anstey has passed over quite quietly; and, pending the reference home, that gentleman has gone to Manila. The majority of the Chinese servants have returned, but the merchants come in more slowly, though most of their shops are now open. There has been hotter weather this month than during any other part of the summer, the thermometer standing about 90 deg. in the shade, but the heat has begun to be tempered by occasional winds from the north-east.

THE INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—The financial statement has been published. A sum approaching half a million is put down on the side of receipts. The total expenditure has been something like 170,000*l*. There remains a balance in hand of 265,460*l*. No doubt this handsome balance will all be needed in bestowing relief upon those who have suffered.

BRICKMAKING.—The *Ceylon Observer* contains an account of some brickmaking works recently visited by Sir Henry Ward. The works, which turn out about 20,000 bricks a day, are only six miles from Colombo. The clay for brickmaking is prepared by elephants. The wild and tame work together, and both attempt to shirk their work by endeavouring to put their feet in old footprints, instead of in the soft, tenacious, untrodden mud.

MERCANTILE AND COMMERCIAL.

EMPLOYMENT FOR SURPLUS CAPITAL.

THE surplus capital in the different banks of the commercial world to which we referred last week is not the result of the labour of any one nation. Bullion is procured in many countries, and the use of it is common in all. We must not, accordingly, confine our view to our own or to any one country as the exclusive sphere in which it may be employed. Nor must we limit the employment exclusively to any class of occupations. At present the foreign tonnage entering and leaving our ports is almost as great as the tonnage of our own shipping. Nearly half our trade is carried on by foreign bottoms. Our own shipping has increased wonderfully since the navigation laws were repealed, and the shipping of all other countries has increased in an equal, or even greater, proportion. Being the movable or carrying capital of nations, shipping is the most easily lent or transferred of all implements, and extremely useful to borrow. Hence the shipping of one nation continually carries the goods of another. So, after we had acquired great skill in making railways, and had much capital ready for such work which could not be employed at home, we lent it in large masses abroad, and contributed to form railways in all parts of the commercial world.

According to the report on railways made by the Board of Trade, there was in June of the present year 24,592 miles open in Europe, of which 9019 miles were in our country, and 15,573 miles in the other parts of Europe. Of the latter a large proportion has only lately come into use. In Germany, for example—including Austria and Prussia—at the end of 1855, the number of miles open was 5414; in June, 1858, it was 7560. In France the number of miles open at the end of 1854 was 2913, in June, 1858, 4509. In Sardinia, at the end of 1855, the number of miles open was 234, in June, 1858, 390. In Tuscany the number of miles open at the end of 1856 was 132, and in June, 1858, 150. To the formation of all these roads English labour, skill, and capital have contributed. Their effects in promoting the prosperity of Europe and adding to our own wealth, are as yet only very partially and incompletely developed.

By them the grain, flour, and fruit of France, and the minerals and wool of Germany, have been brought more and in larger quantities to the seaboard of these countries; more of our coals and iron have been by them carried further inland, and our own trade, as well as the trade of other countries, has been promoted by the loan of our capital. We should have made less progress than we have made had we not by this means contributed to the improvement of other countries. The poorest of nations have nothing to sell, and only rich nations can buy of others. Whatever may be the jealousy or animosity of individuals, one nation can only prosper, according to the order of nature, by others prospering. Because England has preceded other nations in a number of branches of industry, her capitalists must now look abroad quite as much as at home to find out where surplus capital may be most judiciously employed. Bearing in mind these leading facts, let the reader consider the following description, which, if somewhat exaggerated, is, we believe, in the main, true, of the present condition of agriculture in France, and is not far out as a representation of the condition of agriculture in a great part of Europe:—

A gentleman (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) whose official connexion with agricultural improvements in Ireland entitles his opinion to respect, has lately made a tour in France with the view of ascertaining the real cause of the depression of agriculture, and the destitution of the labouring classes. He states that it was sad to see the misapplication of time and labour in many places, and the way in which the resources of so fine a country were neglected or abused. In the darkest days of Connaught farming he declares he never saw anything worse than in boasted Normandy and some of the most favoured districts of the south and west: small fields and impenetrable hedges, scourging and exhausting crops, and little or no manure to supply the deficiency; ploughs that might have been used by the early Druids, tugged along by a motley crew of dispirited cows, horses, and oxen, with a poor, industrious, well-disposed donkey in the van,

which probably does half the work, and which certainly gets all the beating; cattle not half-fed either in winter or summer; poor milch cows and bony-looking oxen creeping along on the dry, hard road with waggon-loads of sand or timber, not half what a single Scotch cart would carry; pigs as they probably were in the days of Dagobert, long-legged, big-eared, with bodies flat as pancakes, every point about them turned the wrong way, curved backs that might serve as a model for the arch of a bridge, noses that would do as good work, if properly directed, as half the ploughs in the country, and, on the whole, the animals looking as if they were quite sick of the world. The sheep, too, would be regarded with pity by any one who ever saw a flock of Leicesters ruminating in a clover-field—wiry, weedy, unhealthy-looking things, with tails that crack like a whip, bones that look as if they were already picked, and hopping about on the roadside in search of a stray mouthful.

According to the views of my informant, the efforts lately made by the French Government to improve the breeds of cattle in France and encourage improved husbandry in the provinces, have been of little benefit, so far as he could judge. The introduction of costly cattle for breed and cumbrous implements for work has failed to produce the anticipated results; for the fact is, the people were not yet prepared for their use, or in a position to turn them to account. For what can men do who are tied up by prejudices or absurd customs, and always looking to Government to help them? He noticed the want of cordiality and union between the three classes—the proprietor, the farmer or occupier, and the labourer—which must impede substantial improvements. Except on the banks of some large rivers, he saw few country gentlemen's dwelling-houses—little beyond detached villages and small plots of ground, scattered here and there, and marked by all the vice of the subdivision system. He pronounced it impossible for these struggling occupiers to till their patches of land with advantage, or derive any benefit from modern improvements.

Through the greater part of Europe the condition of agriculture requires to be improved. That it should be improved is a matter of first necessity. Manufacturing and commercial enterprise has everywhere been roused into activity. In England there is now no great advance in the price of agricultural produce, but a large advance has on the whole in late years taken place throughout the Continent, and if it do not suffice to stimulate the exertions of the agriculturists, or if they be so bound that they cannot readily increase their produce, a very considerable and inconvenient rise will soon ensue, in the price of it checking all progress and all prosperity. We see no way by which English capital and skill could tend directly to improve agriculture in France; nevertheless, this is an object in which all Europe is interested. Taking a long series of years, it is found that France imports as much grain as she exports, and every seven or ten years her people suffer from want of food. Every revolution in that country, including the first, had its origin in the distress of the French, and no surer means could be found to guard against violent revolutions than to make them continually prosperous. Napoleon is much more indebted to the gold discoveries, to the great stimulus they have given to trade, to the extension of railways, and to a succession of good harvests, for the quietness of the people and the success of his government, than to his own skill. The domestic tyranny of the contemptible bureaucracy of which he is the head would not have been borne had not the nation been, from causes over which he had no control, extremely prosperous; and, should that prosperity cease, his throne and the peace of Europe will be endangered.

We are far from saying, however, that capitalists should be induced by such considerations to advance capital for industrial enterprises in France or elsewhere. They ought to be, and must be, guided only by the probabilities of the enterprises paying well; but such considerations should prevent the public, and especially journalists, from condemning the capitalists who invest their property abroad because they find this more advantageous than investing it at home. Capital originates in no country especially, and owes allegiance to no one in preference to another. Capitalists show their patriotism by making the most they can of their means, which is their best method to enrich their own country and the world. The bulk of Europe is far behind England in many of the arts common to all,

and whatever facilitates its progress, such as an extension of railways and telegraphs, an increase of manufactures, or an improvement of agriculture, cannot fail to contribute to the growth and prosperity of England.

The very worst-devised undertaking not a regular and predetermined fraud to obtain wealth by any kind of industry, is, in a cosmopolitan point of view, better deserving the support of capitalists than such Governments as those of the petty republics in America, which seem to borrow money only to carry on predatory warfare. The interest on the loan to Turkey may be quite secure, but except as it may be employed in restoring the currency to a sound condition, it will no more yield a revenue to pay the interest than if it were thrown into the sea. Wasted on the Harem, or the Pashas, it may contribute to their personal gratification, but will be less reproductive than the wildest mining speculation. Almost every other employment of capital than that of fostering war or contributing to regal or ministerial waste, pays large bodies of labourers, and much of it is reproduced with a profit. This is the case even of that portion of the capital employed in war which pays the peaceful manufacturers and providers of the instruments and clothing and food consumed in war. The employment of capital, however, which tends continually to reproduction with a large profit is most beneficial to society, and ultimately secures the largest reward to capitalists; though some of them may gain more temporarily by supplying the waste of war and regal extravagance.

We see therefore with no dissatisfaction that some of the first demands on surplus capital are springing up abroad to construct railways or to promote mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. Already in October the Bank of France had begun to put with a considerable amount of the bullion in its vaults. According to the latest statements it continues to part with it. A larger demand was made on it for discount—25,000,000fr. on Thursday week—than on any day for many weeks. Trade is improving in France, and the railways are recovering. Bullion has also been leaving the Bank of England, and whoever may in the first instance lend the capital for industrious undertakings on the Continent, it will be sure to flow into such as promise to be successful, and operate as effectually on the market for capital here as if it were directly advanced by the bankers of London. In fact, in consequence of the demand abroad for capital, gold is leaving the Bank of England, and our public securities are declining in price. As communication has become quick and continuous throughout Europe, the employment of capital has ceased to depend on merely local circumstances. It is held in common by the whole commercial world, and will be employed accordingly.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

OUR advices from the manufacturing districts confirm what we have previously stated in reference to the improving tendency of trade, though in some branches complaints of want of activity and lowering prices continue to be heard. The greatest appearance of briskness is visible in the iron trade, and judging from the orders which are arriving from abroad, and the gradual hardening of prices, we may look for prosperity in this important staple trade for some time to come.

The cotton market has shown considerable activity owing to the latest accounts from America, which state that the yield of the new cotton crop is estimated to vary between 3,600,000 and 3,700,000 bales.

The stocking trade looks well, and activity is apparent among the various branches of this manufacture.

The coal trade is considerably brisker, and though a good deal of dissatisfaction still continues among the miners in the various districts where the strike has been most visible, yet there are unmistakable symptoms of a better feeling taking the place of that foolish hostility which has for some time prevailed, and that the miners, seeing the folly, injury, and to their families of their proceedings, are gradually returning to work. We hope to see in a very short time a renewal of that confidence between employers and employed which ought ever to pre-

vail, and without which it would be idle to hope for any permanent prosperity in the trade.

The cloth markets have displayed no particular change from last week. Business has not been brisk; the sales have been somewhat below the usual average at this time of the year, but prices have been well maintained.

The foreign corn trade has been tolerably active, owing to considerable arrivals from the United States. The wheat and flour which have recently arrived are not of very superior quality, and the reason assigned is, that the finer sorts of grain command as high, or even higher, prices there as in our own markets. The imports from foreign ports, especially of Indian corn, have been liberal, but a brisk trade has not been done, buyers restricting themselves in the provincial markets to the finer qualities. The produce markets have offered no particular feature that calls for remark. The supplies seem to be full, but prices are not in all respects very well sustained.

The inference to be drawn from our provincial advices, and from peculiar sources of information in the metropolis, is, that trade is gradually settling into its usual channels; that the late depression is thoroughly wearing off; that confidence is showing itself in all directions; and that in consequence of the great caution which has been displayed on all sides during the present year a brisk and profitable trade will develop itself in the spring.

The shipping interest is represented in some quarters to be in a state of great depression, arising from the authorised competition of foreign vessels in the carrying trade. The shipowners' society of Sunderland have had a meeting on the subject, at which resolutions were passed that the society should co-operate with the General Shipowners' Society of London, and with other bodies, for the purpose of agreeing upon some united plan of action, with the view of taking such steps as will carry out the principle of reciprocity by putting into operation the clauses of the Navigation Act, and placing foreign vessels on the same terms as British vessels in the ports of foreigners.

COTTON GOODS.—MANCHESTER, NOV. 4.—Less favourable reports of trade from Calcutta have had a depressing effect on business here, and sellers have made a concession equal to about 1d. per piece on long cloths, T cloths, shirtings, and other fabrics. A decline of 1d. per lb. on yarns, and which is general on all kinds, has led to a fair business, the principal purchases being for China and Germany. For the home trade very little has been done. There have been some moderate sales of cloth as well as yarn, but the market on the whole is reported to be flat.

WOOLLEN.—LEEDS, NOV. 4.—The attendance of buyers has only been limited, and but a moderate business has been transacted.

LIVERPOOL, COTTON.—NOVEMBER 4.—There has been more doing in cotton, and the sales have been good. Prices are fully 1d. to 1 1/2d. per lb. lower than last Friday. Holders continued to offer their stocks freely, and prices had declined fully 1d. since last Friday.

LIVERPOOL, WOOL.—Foreign wool continues in fair demand, and anything of a saleable character can be readily disposed of at enhanced rates. Scotch continues in moderate request, without change in value.

LIVERPOOL, METAL.—The undernoted are the prices for metals in to-day's market:—Scotch pig iron: Gartsherrie, No. 1, f. o. b., at Glasgow, 21. 10s. 3d. per ton; good brands, No. 1, 21. 13s. 3d.; do, mixed Nos. 2, 14s.; do, mixed Nos. three months' open delivery, 21. 15s. per ton. Other iron: merchant bar, f. o. b., in Wales, per ton 67; do, f. o. b., in Liverpool, 67. 7s. 6d. to 67. 10s.; do, Staffordshire, 67. 15s. to 77; hoop, 87. 5s. to 87. 15s.; sheet, 97. 10s.; nail rod, 77. 5s. to 77. 15s.; bar, best crown, 77. 5s. to 87; boiler plate, 97. 10s. to 107. per ton. Tin plates: charcoal, 1 c., f. o. b., in Liverpool, per box, 12. 11s.; coke, 1 c., 17. 5s. per box. Copper: bolt and sheathing, delivered in Liverpool, 11d. per lb.; tile, 9s.; tough cake, 9s.; best selected ditto, 10 1/2d. per lb.

HALIFAX, OCTOBER 29.—We have no material alteration to report in the yarn and piece trades since last Friday's notice of the market. Clothing wools are not equally active at present, and but a mere shade dearer in price.

LEEDS, NOVEMBER 3.—There is a continued activity in the demand for all kinds of combing-wool, and prices for bright-haired sorts somewhat higher. The woollen trade continues steady, and without any noticeable change.

LEICESTER, NOVEMBER 4.—The hosiery trade is still in a healthy condition, and a fair business is transacting at the warehouses. Confidence appears to be perfectly restored, and most branches of the trade are in a satisfactory state. Material continues high in price, without any sign of diminution.

NOTTINGHAM, NOVEMBER 4.—The lace trade remains in a very dull state, and manufacturers do not look for any material change until after Christmas.

There is very little doing in the warehouses, most branches partaking of the depression. Manufacturers are prudently abstaining from increasing stock. The hosiery trade is still buoyant, both as respects the shipping and home departments, and prospects of a continuance are cheering. All good workmen are fully employed. Material (both silk and cotton) remains firm.

HOME, COLONIAL, & FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mincing Lane, Friday Evening.

TRADE continues dull in most departments, but not more than usually so for the season, except in the almost entire absence of speculative operations. The customary closing of accounts at Christmas commonly leads holders to realise about this period, whilst the disinclination to enter upon fresh prompts necessarily restricts the buying more closely to actual wants than is usual at other times, and the result is generally that irregularity and lowering tendency in current values which have been the prevailing features of the present month. Meanwhile, the deliveries from warehouse continue to evidence a large and progressive consumption of all the primary articles, and augur well for the future course of the markets generally.

CORN.—With only limited supplies of English grain, and not more than average imports of foreign, trade at Mark-lane has been depressed. Kent and Essex wheat declined 1s. to 2s. per qr., but towards the close there was rather more disposition to purchase at the reduction. Prime white was quoted 48s. to 49s., good, 45s. to 46s., red, 41s. to 44s. per qr. Foreign wheat was also rather lower; white Dantzic, 50s. to 55s.; inferior, 47s. to 48s.; and red, 44s. to 45s.; French red, 43s. to 44s.; St. Petersburg, 44s. to 45s.; common Russian, 35s. to 37s. per qr. The top price of town-made flour was lowered 3s. per sack, making the present quotation 40s. Country marks are also lower; best, 33s. to 34s.; seconds, 30s. to 31s.; Norfolks, 28s. to 29s. American being scarce, commands 25s. to 26s. for best brands. Barley meets a moderate inquiry at about late rates. The business in malt is confined almost exclusively to choice qualities at about steady prices. Arrivals by Eastern Counties Rail were 6688 qrs. against 5715 qrs. delivered. Beans are purchased sparingly without change in value. Peas have been in slightly better demand, in consequence of the lower temperature of the weather. The market is still well supplied with oats, but with a better demand prices have rallied 1s. per qr. on Danish, and 1s. to 1 1/2d. on Swedish. To-day a considerable business was done in floating cargoes at 40s. to 43s. for Taganrog Ghirka, and 44s. for Marianople wheat, 27s. 2d. for Ibrail, and 28s. to 29s. for Odessa and Galatz maize.

LONDON AVERAGES.

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	3643	at	45 3
Barley.....	2296	"	36 10
Oats.....	984	"	23 1
Rye.....	—	—	—
Beans.....	381	"	37 4
Peas.....	69	"	46 8

WEEK'S ARRIVALS.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat.....qrs.	2140	—	10,950
Barley....."	1990	—	6430
Malt....."	440	—	—
Oats....."	950	4440	51,960
Flour.....sacks	1880	—	2880
Ditto.....brls.	—	—	—

SEEDS.—Clover seed is inactive; a few samples of new are on offer. Canary declined to 74s. to 80s. per qr. Winter tares scarce and dear. Of linseed the arrivals are 8700 qrs. from the East Indies, 1250 Black Sea, and 1700 Archangel. On the spot, 55s. to 56s. taken for Bombay, 51s. for Calcutta, and 53s. Patna. The Archangel is inferior, and goes to granary for want of demand. Black Sea off the coast offers at 50s., deliverable U. K., but 48s. to 49s. are the buyers' terms. Rape seeds are a shade lower, fine Calcutta 54s., fine Bombay 62s. to 62s. 6d., inferior to mid. 44s. to 56s. Oil cakes are difficult of sale, best bag cake offered at 10 1/2s., brls., to 10 1/2s., and Westerns 9 1/2s. per ton.

POTATOES.—The supplies are generally short, arrivals being principally by rail; prices are consequently firm, although trade is not over brisk, and easier rates are anticipated in the course of the next three weeks. York Regents sold at 75s. to 95s.; Scotch, 70s. to 90s.; other Home Regents, 70s. to 95s.; Shores, 60s. to 70s.; French, 60s. to 65s.; Belgian, 55s. to 60s. per ton.

HOPS.—The official duty is somewhat under expectations, being 254,000l. This has tended to give a slightly firmer tone to the market, but business is still inactive. Mid and East Kents, choice, 80s. to 120s.; common, 65s. to 80s.; Weald, 50s. to 56s. and 78s.; Sussex, 45s. to 48s. and 66s.; Farnham 70s. to 105s.; Country ditto, 65s. to 95s.

STOCK.—The supplies of live stock have increased, and the trade being anything but brisk a rather consi-

derable proportion was left unsold. Beef of really prime quality brought former prices readily, but inferior descriptions were dull of sale and irregular in price. Mutton was a steady sale in the early part of the week, but less disposable at the close. The veal trade was especially dull, and prices 2d. to 4d. lower. Prime small porkers brought late rates, but coarse heavy pigs were cheaper.

MONDAY.

Beast.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
5.688	22.252	109	700
4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.

THURSDAY.

1.200	4.150	212	180
4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.

PROVISIONS.—At Newgate and Lendhall the supplies of country killed meat are large, and trade slow, at rather lower prices for any but best qualities. Beef, 2s. 8d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. to 4s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase. Irish butters have sold steadily at 106s. to 110s. for Carlows, and 90s. to 98s. for Limericks. Foreign advanced to-day to 118s. to 120s. for fine Friesland. Irish bacon is 1s. to 2s. dearer; Waterford, 54s. to 56s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—Considering the increased supplies brought to auction, the market has shown a good deal of strength, the decline in prices having been but partial. West India descriptions have sold at late rates to 6d. reduction; Mauritius at 6d. to 1s. reduction; Siam at slightly easier rates; and grocery Penang at full prices to 6d. advance. The deliveries are satisfactory, and the stock contrasts much less heavily with that of last year. **West India.**—The sales of the week are 1797 cks., including low to fine yellow, Barbadoes at 35s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.; Crystallised Demeraras at 43s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. per cwt. **Mauritius.**—7181 bags were chiefly sold at and after public sales—low to fine brown at 32s. to 37s. 6d.; low to good yellow, 37s. 6d. to 42s. per cwt. **Bengal.**—Of 6700 bgs. offered, about 4000 sold, grainy at 49s. 6d.; Sirops, 45s. to 46s. 6d.; low to good yellow Gurrattah date, 39s. to 42s. per cwt. **Penang.**—7224 bgs. suitable for grocery purposes sold with spirit at 36s. to 39s.; for mid. to fine brown, 36s. to 39s.; and low to fine yellow, 39s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt. **Foreign.**—2100 bgs. Siam, part sold at 44s. to 44s. 6d. for good and fine yellow; 500 hds. Porto Rico, mid. to fine brown, 34s. to 38s. 6d.; yellow, 40s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.; 4703 bgs. 50 cs. Brazil were bought in Pernambuco at 45s. 3d. to 49s. 6d.; Bahia, brown, 38s. 6d. to 40s.; yellow, 45s. to 47s. per cwt. Of 4370 bxs. Havannah, about half sold; brown, 38s. to 40s.; yellow, 41s. to 45s. 6d. A floating cargo low white Bahia sold for Gothenburg at 29s.; insurance f. p. a. **Melado.**—300 casks have sold at 31s. to 35s. per cwt. **Refined.**—A moderate business has been concluded at about late rates. Brown lumps, 52s. to 52s. 6d.; tilters, 53s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—The market is dull, and Plantation Ceylon kinds have sold on easier terms, but rather large supplies of fine East India have sold with fair spirit. The clearances progress satisfactorily, and the stock is now 700 tons less than last year at this time. The October deliveries in Holland were 126,000 bags, leaving 185,000 out of the last sales to meet the requirements of the next four or five months. The Continental markets are however dull, and have an adverse influence on the markets here. The principal business of the week comprises 1283 bgs. Cannon's Mysore at 80s. 6d. to 89s. 6d. for smallish to good bold well made; and 70s. 6d. to 73s. 6d. for other grades; 970 bgs. Munzerabad at 73s. to 79s. 6d. for bold pale; 500 bgs. other East India at 87s. to 89s. for long berry Mocha; 55s. to 56s. for greyish Java; and 50s. to 56s. for Malabar and Mysore kinds; 200 cks. Plantation Ceylon at irregular prices; and two floating cargoes, the one 3540 bgs. Rio at 41s. 9d., the other, 2880 bgs. Santos at 42s., both for near ports.

COCOA.—495 bgs. Trinidad sold cheap at 50s. to 52s. 6d. for grey, and 54s. to 65s. for mid. to fine red.

TEA.—China letters have confirmed the telegraphic reports of 9,000,000, to 10,000,000 lbs. deficiency in the shipments, but allude to some vague accounts of rather important supplies in the vicinity of the shipping ports. The news has however little effect on the market, which is dull, the regularity with which public sales are brought forward inducing the trade to reserve their purchases for such opportunities. Auctions are already declared for Thursday next. Common Cogou is quoted steady at 10 1/2d. to 10 1/4d. per lb.

SAGO. is dearer, 670 bls. realising 20s. 6d. to 21s. for large grain, small being held at 19s. per cwt.

SALTETRE.—Calcutta letters, referring to short supplies, caused a temporary firmness early in the week, but sales being forced, prices have since given way 2s. to 3s. per cwt., and are now 6s. to 7s. under the highest point. Bengal refractory, 6 to 4 per cent., sold at 39s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. per cwt.

JUTE.—5900 bales have sold at steady prices. Common to good, 15s. 15s. to 19 1/2s.; with small assorted lots, 20l. to 21 1/2s. per ton.

HEMP.—St. Petersburg clean is in moderate request, at late rates.

SILK.—Since the delivery of the China mails, forced sales have been made at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. decline.

WOOL.—The colonial sales of 50,000 bales have commenced with a large attendance of home buyers, and an active demand at an advance of 2d. on Australian, 2d. to 2½d. on Port Phillip, and 1d. to 1½d. on Cape, as compared with the previous series.

SPICES.—Black pepper is fully 4d. per lb. cheaper, but the whole of 3500 bgs. sold readily at the decline. Fair Singapore, 8½d. to 4d.; half heavy Malabar, 4d.; 223 bgs. white brought 8½d. to 8d. for Penang, and 8½d. to 8d. for Singapore. Nutmegs sold steadily at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. for small to good hold Bengal. Ginger, at 15s. 6d. to 16s.; was cheaper; Cassia Lignea is firm; Pimento unaltered.

METALS.—Banca tin has sold in moderate quantity at 122½; Straits 120½ to 121½; Spelter, after obtaining 22½ 15s. for small lots, has been sold at 22½ 10s. per ton. Copper is in steady request, at late rates. Lead without quotable change. Scotch pig-iron, 53s. 9d. sellers, and very little doing. Stock at Glasgow, 135,000 tons, against which warrants are out for 129,800 tons.

The deliveries of tin in Holland during October were 20,000 slabs against 10,000 in the corresponding month last year, and the stock on the first inst. 111,192 slabs, against 142,697 last year. The present stock in London is 960 tons.

CUTCH.—286 bgs. sold at 32s. to 32s. 6d.

COCHINEAL is more freely offered, and 1d. for the cheaper. In lac dye very little doing.

SHELLAC.—Considerable supplies have been brought forward, and have met a steady sale at late rates for all but garnet sorts, which declined 2s. per cwt. D. C. orange held at 80s.; button sold at 80s. to 84s.; garnet, 69s. to 71s.; native orange, 70s. to 71s. 6d.; livery, 65s. 6d. to 68s.; good native orange, 78s. 6d. to 80s. 6d. per cwt.

GUMS.—A fair extent of business has been done at steady prices; Kowrie has sold more readily at 16s. to 16s. 6d. cwt.

INDIA-RUBBER.—At sale to-day Para brought 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. for good tube and sheet; and fine East India 9 d. to 9½d., one lot 9½d. per lb.

COTTON.—The week's business at Liverpool is 47,000 bales, fair qualities 4d. per lb. lower. The imports 20,132 bales. The transactions in the London market have been beneath report.

HIDES.—At public sale 199,059 East India (including tanned and buffalo) were offered, and 85,000 were sold. The quantity offered being much in excess of the requirements of the trade, a large proportion were consequently withdrawn. The demand was chiefly confined to clean, cured, and brine descriptions, which realised fully previous rates; other sorts being dull and neglected. Buffalo hides were unsaleable.

OILS.—Linseed has further declined to 28s. 6d. on the spot, and 29s. for future monthly deliveries. Rape oil difficult to sell, but for immediate delivery are not lower. For future delivery 40s. accepted for brown. Olive oils have met more inquiry, in consequence of advices from producing countries to the effect that the present crop had sustained serious injury from the "worm," and that prices free on board were equal to present value here on the spot. Our quotations are, therefore, rather higher, say, Mogadore, 42½; the market cleared of Malaga at 44½; Corfu selling at 44½; and Gallipoli at 45½ 10s. Cocoa-nut sells steadily, at 40½ to 41½ for Cochin, and 37½ 10s. to 38½ for Ceylon. Palm scarce, and fine worth 40½ 10s. to 41½. Fish oils sell slowly. Spermin 85½ to 86½; southern 35½. Several hundred tuns cod sold at 30½ on the spot and to arrive.

TALLOW.—On Tuesday our market became greatly excited by accounts from St. Petersburg of cold weather with six degrees of frost, and prices ran up to 50s. 6d. to 51s. on the spot, and for Jan.-March; speculative sales for all the year were made at 49s. to double; however, the price has since receded a little, as each day's telegram stated "mild weather;" the shipment to this day was 110,000 casks, of which probably 15,000 casks are still in craft, and about 16,000 casks were left on the wharf; the price was 157 ro.; freight, 30s. by steam, with plenty of room; so that the present is quite a weather market. A great deal of business has been done during the week both for spot and delivery, and the consumers have taken up nearly the whole of the deliveries made on contract. We close quiet at 49s. 6d. to 49s. 9d. spot; 49s. 3d. to 49s. 6d. all the year; 50s. Jan.-March. The public sales yesterday were of little moment. St. Petersburg letters to 15th (27th) ult. state shipment 40,683 cks. 1855, 104,621 cks. 1856, 93,860 cks. 1857, 98,983 cks. 1858. Town tallow, 53s. 6d.; rough fat, 2s. 9½d.; melted stuff, 37s.

WHALE-FINIS.—Two cargoes Davis Straits have sold at 550£ l. o. b. at out ports, with underzard at half-price.

TURPENTINE.—No arrivals of crude. American and raw spirit, 41s. to 41s. 6d.; English, 40s. 6d. per cwt.

THE SUBMARINE CABLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND HOLLAND.—A telegram was received on Tuesday, with the intelligence that the William Cory steamer had succeeded in laying down two-thirds of the new electric cable between Aldborough and the coast of Holland, and was expected to complete the rest before the close of the day. The steamer was in sight from the light-house on the Dutch coast when the telegram was despatched.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The Railway Market this week presents no feature of importance. Within the last few days there has been a tendency to lower prices.

The first meeting of the Railway Companies' Association was held on Thursday, at the Railway Clearing-house, Euston-square; Mr. H. S. Thompson in the chair. Thirty-one directors, representing eighteen railway companies, were present. On the motion of the chairman, Mr. Thompson, of the North-Eastern, it was resolved that reporters should be admitted to all subsequent meetings. The report of the committee is to the following effect:—The principal reason for the formation of the association was the unsatisfactory position of all railway property. For its improvement the committee look to union and mutual co-operation amongst the companies. This anticipated improvement is by no means limited to the question of dividend, but applies to the judicious development and amelioration of the railway system quite as much as to the increase of net receipts. The committee adopt as their motto "Railway Improvement," not alone on the returns of railway capital, but likewise in the internal arrangements of the companies, upon which the safety and convenience of the public so much depends. The return upon 300,000,000£ of capital can never be otherwise than an important consideration, even when treating of the interests of a nation, and the employment of million after million in the construction of unnecessary lines must have a marked influence on the supply of floating capital, which is at once the measure of our power of sustaining great national efforts and the means of effecting great national improvements. No improvement can be effected until the public mind is disabused of the fallacies which at present prevent railway companies from obtaining fair play. One of the first cares of the association, therefore, will probably be to bring prominently before the public the principal facts connected with the present position of the railways of the United Kingdom. The report then proceeds to refer to the anomalies and expense attendant upon railway legislation, arbitration between the companies, and internal improvement. In conclusion, the committee announce their opinion that the Railway Companies' Association be taken up with the firm resolve to be deterred by no difficulties, and to persevere until their object be accomplished, that object being railway improvement by all and for all. Appended to the report is a list of rules for the government of the association. On the motion of Mr. Watkin it was resolved that each Company connected with the association should have a vote, and that that vote should be given by a director in person, not by proxy.

The half-yearly meeting of the Leven Company was held at Leven (Fife-shire), on Friday. The report was unanimously adopted. The half-yearly meeting of the East of Fife Company was also held at Leven on the same day. The report was adopted, and a dividend of 2½ per cent. declared.

At the meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Boards on Wednesday two communications were presented, one from the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway Company, and another from the Great Western Railway Company, on the subject of the proposed extension of dock works on the Liverpool side of the Mersey, which the directors of each of these companies fear will involve a sacrifice of the agreements entered into between them and the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board for the completion of the Birkenhead Docks and the general development of the railway interests on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. The consideration of the report and plans was postponed for a week.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

The half-yearly meeting of the Western Gas Company was held on Thursday, at the offices, Argyll-street; Mr. W. Russell, M.P., in the chair. From the report it appeared that, after deducting the dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum paid for the first half-year, a balance remained of 5129½, out of which the directors recommended a further dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, leaving a surplus of 343½ for the next account. The report was unanimously adopted, and the dividend agreed to.

An important meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company has been held. The company was dissolved, and liquidators were appointed. It was also resolved that, in the event of the great ship company being formed, the liquidators should be authorised to receive the whole or part of the purchase money for the Great Eastern in shares.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—Mr. T. Holman, of Topsham, is at present in London, on the part of the Western clubs, engaged in arranging a plan of operation with the Shipowners' Society of London, in view of the approaching conference.—*Shipping Gazette.*

MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

The prudence and foresight evinced by the Bank directors in steadily refusing to reduce the rate of interest for the convenience of a certain class of City speculators, whose voice is heard growling unheeded in the columns of the *Times*, is the theme of general praise. We know, from personal assurance, that many persons of judgment and influence in the City, who were at first inclined to think that the Bank directors acted on erroneous views, have admitted their mistake frankly, and now place themselves in the enlarging ranks of the Bank supporters. The Bank directors correctly anticipated that an increased demand for money would take place, and that gold, which has been accumulating for some time past, must have an efflux in the natural action of commerce.

We find accordingly that money is in more demand, that gold is required to purchase silver with to send out to the East, that the exchanges are adverse, that money is wanted to pay foreign calls, and for continental operations, particularly the return to specie payments of Austria, draw gold away, and that the result of these combined circumstances is to find vents for our stock of bullion, and to afford a prospect of the monetary demand increasing. Had the Bank directors given way to the ignorant and interested clamour raised against them, and reduced the rate, there is no doubt they would have been obliged to retrace their steps and to raise the rate again. The consequences of such fluctuation may easily be conceived.

As far as our inquiries extend, we are in a condition to report that the condition of commerce generally is improving. A sound trade is doing in most quarters, but there are some manufactures which do not as yet exhibit any decided recovery from the paralysis they sustained at the beginning of the year.

One word with reference to the charge brought against the Bank of England, that it refuses to do business at the "market" rate of interest. We should be glad to have some further insight into what is called the "market" rate. The Bank establishes its "market" rate, it has a perfect right to do so. The outside discount houses establish theirs, they have an equal right to do so. But why should the lower rate be considered the "market" rate any more than the higher. The discount houses beat down the Bank rate, whatever that rate may be. We can hardly understand why the Bank should be requested to submit to this kind of dictation, or that it should be called upon to do anything more than to manage its own business in its own way according to the best of its foresight and judgment.

Money is still dear in Germany, principally on account of the putting out of circulation of the 24 and 12 kreuzer pieces, which being no longer a legal tender in the greater part of Germany, are carried in large amounts to the mints at Frankfurt and Bavaria to be melted.

Advices from Vienna mention that the Finance Minister has announced his intention to allow all holders of Austrian Stocks, bearing less than 5 per cent. interest, to convert them into 5 per cents., according to their proportions—that is to say, 200£ of 2½ per cent. for 100£ of 5 per cent., and so on.

Exact details of the proceedings at Constantinople with regard to the appropriation of the instalments of the recent Turkish loan are expected in the course of a week. Meanwhile all the advices state the funds are placed with the Ottoman Bank, according to the strict terms of the contract. The friends of Turkey at the same time point to the fact that there is no evidence to that country having ever undertaken a solemn obligation in the face of Europe which it has not faithfully fulfilled.

The advices from Brazil mention the failure of Messrs. Plowes, Son, and Co., merchants of Rio de Janeiro. The corresponding house of a similar name in London stopped in September, and the suspension of the firm on the other side had been also arranged.

The amount of the insurance at Lloyd's on the Hudson steamer just burnt is only 21,000£, the amount of a policy on the hull and machinery, valued at 55,000£.

The gold on its way to this country is estimated at about a million and a half; the silver going out to the East is about a quarter of a million. A good deal of gold has left the Bank vaults this week, and it is also said that the reserve of the Bank of France has diminished by upwards of one million.

BANKRUPTS.

JAEZ EDMANSON, Sheffield, Manufacturer.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

THOMAS ARBUCKLE, Glasgow, tob
JAN DOUGLAS, Glasgow, wright.

BANKRUPTS.

Friday, November 5.

ALFRED LEIGH, Perth, attorney-at-law and scrivener.
JOHN CARRICK and Co., Glasgow, timber-merchants.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

In Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria,
cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 3rd day
of November, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£ 32,403,940	Government debt.....	£ 11,015,100
		Other securities ...	3,459,900
		Gold coin and bul- lion	17,928,940
		Silver bullion	—
	£32,403,940		£32,403,940

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£.	£.
Proprietors' capital 14,553,000	Government securities (including
Reserve	Dead Weight Annuity)
Public deposits (including Exchequer Commission-ers of National Debt, Banks, and Dividend Accounts) ..	Other Securities 14,807,909
Other deposits	Notes
12,249,721	Gold and Silver
Seven Day & other Bills	Coin
859,263	083,945
£37,342,416	£37,342,416

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 4th day of November, 1858.*

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO HANOVER.—During the last week a number of telegraphic engineers have been engaged in the work of submerging a telegraphic cable from Weybourne Hoop, near Cromer, on the Norfolk coast, to Embden, in Hanover. The telegraph will be carried from Cromer to Norwich on posts, which are being erected with all possible despatch on the turnpike road. At Norwich the telegraph will, of course, join the existing system of the Electric and International Telegraph Company.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW BANK.—The position of

this bank, though almost forgotten in the greater magnitude of the Western Bank disaster, promises also to be the subject of litigation in the civil courts. It may be remembered that in February last one-half of the capital of the bank, or 500,000*l*, was written off, but the shareholders suspecting that the losses exceeded that sum made further investigation, and the result of the negotiations following thereon was that the business of the bank was transferred to the Clydesdale, the directors of which estimated the assets of the Edinburgh and Glasgow at about 165,000*l*, only, and agreed to give the partners in the latter concern stock in the Clydesdale according to the value of their assets as eventually realised or ascertained. An action has now been raised by certain partners against the trustees appointed in room of the directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow for carrying out the agreement with the Clydesdale, the object of which is to obtain access to all the books, papers, and documents kept by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank. The pursuers allege that "at the annual meetings held in 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, reports were presented by the directors to the shareholders which gave a false representation of the affairs of the bank, as the directors well knew, in respect that they represented it as being in prosperous circumstances, while the reverse was the fact. Dividends, as out of realised profits, were recommended by the directors; and, accordingly, dividends were declared, and paid to the shareholders, during the years 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, upon the whole subscribed capital of 1,000,000*l*, while, before these years, more than half, and as the pursuers have been informed and believe nearly the whole, of the capital had been lost." They also allege various other "fraudulent devices" to conceal the state of matters from the company.

NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRIA.—We learn from Vienna that the Bank has resumed payments in silver according to the new currency, 105*fl.* new for 100 *old*. Considerable alarm had been caused in the commercial world by the discovery that notes of the Bank for 100*fl.* each had been reproduced, by means of photography, with such exactness that it was difficult to distinguish the false from the true.

WESTERN BANK.—The call of 100*l.* per share, which is expected to produce a million, became due on Monday, and up to the close of bank hours on Tuesday the sum of 567,000*l.* had been paid up by the shareholders. This is considered satisfactory. A number of willing and competent shareholders cannot pay till Martinmas, which falls on the 11th inst., at which date many payments upon heritable securities fall due in Scotland. And between that date it is known that a large additional sum will be paid in. The liquidators will then proceed stringently against those who decline to pay and have the means of paying.

THE SHIP HUDSON.—The amount of the insurance at Lloyd's on the Hudson steamer, just burnt, is not upwards of 70,000*l.*, as stated in the reports, but only 21,000*l.*, the amount of a policy on the hull and machinery, valued at 55,000*l.*

THE GROWTH OF SILK IN ITALY.—We learn by the *Milan Gazette* that the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, who has now returned to the capital of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, received on the 28th ult. Count Castellani, one of the gentlemen who propose accompanying Count Freschi on his journey to Asia, with a view to attempt the regeneration of the silkworm in Europe by the importation of new species from the East. His Imperial Highness had upwards of an hour's conversation with Count Castellani, and evinced the deepest interest in the undertaking.

THE NEW CURRENCY IN VIENNA.—If judicious arrangements had been made by the Finance Department of the Bank, the change from the old currency to the new might have been effected here with little difficulty; but things have been so badly managed that very few of the inhabitants of the city have even seen a new coin. Yesterday was a holiday, but still there were very violent disputes in the markets between the vendors and the purchasers. The latter are not well "up" in the new currency, and many of them are totally unable to understand why they now get less for their money than they did on Sunday last. "What is the price of beef to-day?" says a cook-maid. "Twenty-five new kreutzers a pound," replies the butcher. "How much is that in *Conventions-Munze* (conventional money)?" inquires the girl. "Fourteen kreutzers and a half," rejoins the man of the knife and steel. The pound of meat having been weighed with nearly twice as much as the prescribed quantity of bone, the servant proffers payment to the butcher's wife. That lady glances at the 14½ kreutzers old currency, and curtly remarks to her customer that it is of no use to attempt "to do her" (*anschnieren*). The neat-handed but sharp-tongued Phillis rejoins, a violent dispute ensues, and continues until a market commissary walks into the shop, and explains to the excited girl that the old kreutzers are of less value than they were, and that she must either make up the difference (2½ old kreutzers) to the butcher, or pay him twenty-five kreutzers in the new currency. The language used by the lower classes is extremely violent and abusive, but comparatively few persons are ar-

rested, as the policemen endeavour not to hear what is said. One and the same expression is employed by almost all the railers, but it cannot be repeated, as persons uttering it in connexion with the name of the Sovereign are guilty of the crime of lese-majesty. No pickpocket was ever more abused than is the Minister of Finance.—*Vienna Letter.*

THE WEST YORKSHIRE COLLIERIES.—On Wednesday the miners of Leeds, Wakefield, and Methley, met for the purpose of considering the recent decision of their employers with respect to the 15 per cent. reduction. There was a large attendance of the unemployed, about twelve hundred being present. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and the following resolutions were passed:—"That this meeting, reviewing the conduct of the masters with respect to the 15 per cent. reduction, and the manner in which they have treated the efforts of the men to bring about an early settlement of the struggle, pledges itself to stand or fall by the fifteen per cent." "That, as the only hope our masters have is in the starvation of our ranks, we hereby pledge ourselves that throughout both districts we will join penny for penny, and that those who are better off will do what they can, in order to afford the requisite help to our poorer brethren." This terminated the proceedings, and the miners dispersed in an orderly and peaceable manner.—On Wednesday evening, a public meeting was held in the Leeds Court-house, when resolutions expressing sympathy with the miners, and an opinion that they were harshly treated by their employers, were adopted.

THE AFRICAN MAILS.—The following is the answer which has been received, after much delay, from the Treasury, in reply to Mr. Collier's remonstrance against the withdrawal of the African mails from Plymouth.—Treasury Chambers, 29th October, 1868.—Sir, in reply to your letter of the 6th instant I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to state that their Lordships, before consenting to the change of the port of departure and arrival of the African mail packets from Plymouth to Liverpool, gave the subject their fullest consideration; and I am directed also to state that the circumstances as regards the communication with the West Coast of Africa are so peculiar that their lordships, in assenting to the alterations comprised in the modified contract, were not influenced solely by postal considerations, and that it was an essential part of the new arrangement that Liverpool should be the port of departure and arrival of the packets. I am, sir, your obedient servant, GEO. A. HAMILTON.—To R. P. Collier, Esq., M.P., &c., Plymouth." We may also state that Mr. Collier wrote another letter to Mr. Rowland Hill, who replied that the Post-office had nothing to do with the arrangements—indeed, it is well known that Mr. Hill warmly opposed the change.—*Plymouth Journal*.

OUR COMING TRADE WITH JAPAN.—A well-informed and influential friend writes us in respect to this matter, and says, "Having been a near neighbour for many years of the Japanese, and having well studied their character and institutions, I am warranted in saying that for some years the English trade will be of very limited extent; as covertly the Government will take care to prevent its development, by only granting permits to certain individuals to trade with us, and those individuals will be burdened with such imposts and surveillance as to render the (ostensibly) liberal traffic almost entirely inoperative. Eventually, say some ten years hence, we shall do a magnificent trade with Japan. Our exports will be woollens, cottons, and silver, and we shall import copper and gold. These two metals are relatively abundant in Japan, and hitherto silver has been with them quite twenty per cent. more than its standard value in Europe with relation to gold."—*Plymouth Journal*.

VAUXHALL-BRIDGE.—The half-yearly meeting of the Vauxhall-bridge Company took place on Thursday, Mr. Prendergast, Q.C., in the chair. The accounts were read, and showed a balance available for a dividend at the rate of 12s. per share, which was agreed to. Some discussion took place on the subject of reducing the tolls in consequence of the competition through the new Chelsea-bridge, and a resolution was moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Box, that the tolls be reduced in future from 8d. to 2d. for one-horse carriages, and from 6d. to 4d. for two-horse carriages. This motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

PARIS STOCKBROKERS.—A Paris letter in the *Independence* of Brussels states that the agents de change have offered to the municipality of Paris to pay annually to the city the amount obtained for admission to the Bourse, on condition that that payment shall no longer be exacted, and the municipal council is to take the offer into consideration in one of its next meetings. The amount averages 750,000*fr.* a year. The same letter, however, adds that, according to what is said in well-informed circles, the offer will be rejected on the score of morality, the entrance fee being supposed to check speculation.

THE OUTWARD AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—The Postmaster-General gave notice yesterday, that the Niagara would take out the next overland Australian mail, and that ship mails will be made up in the General Post-office on the morning of the 10th inst. for New York and Newfoundland, to be forwarded from Galway in the Prince Albert steamer.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London		No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London		No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London	
				T	F					T	F					T	F
84543	13	10	Ambergate, &c.	62	62	Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead, 51 per ct.	48810	201	13	Ditto New	100	all	100	all
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire, and	68	68	Stock	100	100	Cork and Brandon, 51 per ct.	115	115	100	Ditto Bonds 1875	100	all	100	all
Stock	100	100	Cheshire Junction	93	93	Stock	100	100	East Anglian, Class A, 5 and 7 p. c.	112	112	25000	Ditto 51 p. ct. 1875 without op.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	83	83	Stock	100	100	Class B, 6 per cent.	116	116	50000	Ditto 41 p. ct. 1877, ditto	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Calcuttan	171	171	Stock	100	100	Class C, 7 per cent.	114	114	50000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	38	38	Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per	130	130	25000	Ditto 41 p. ct. Extension	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	East Anglian	62	62	Stock	100	100	cent., No. 1.	130	130	25000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties	47	47	Stock	100	100	No. 2.	122	122	25000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	32	32	Stock	100	100	New 6 per cent.	113	113	25000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	— class B	12	12	Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, 4 per cent.	106	106	30000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
28000	25	25	East Kent	94	94	Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent.	113	113	25000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	65	65	Stock	100	100	5 per cent. Redeemable at	106	106	30000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	105	105	Stock	100	100	10 per cent. pm.	113	113	25000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	90	90	Stock	100	100	41 per cent. do.	106	106	30000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	132	132	Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western	50000	10	10	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	— A stock	104	104	Stock	100	100	(Ireland), 4 per cent.	97	97	42500	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western (L)	55	55	Stock	100	100	— con. red. 41 per cent.	86	86	29339	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Great Western	87	87	Stock	100	100	— irred. 4 per cent.	143	143	100000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
18000	50	50	Lancashire and Carlisle	121	121	Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per	113392	4	4	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
18000	163	143	— Thirds	95	94	Stock	100	100	cent.	165	165	26339	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
24000	163	15	— New Thirds	101	101	Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar.	105	105	40000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	61	61	Stock	100	100	6 per cent.	72	72	265000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
48444	16	6	— F. 164	97	97	Stock	100	100	London and S.W. late Third	142	142	83334	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
47300	9	3	— G. N. E. Purchase	64	64	Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln,	103	103	31000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
11900	114	114	— 97 shares	110	110	Stock	100	100	31 per cent.	104	104	30000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, and South C.	110	110	Stock	100	100	— 61.	103	103	31000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	111	111	Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated, 6 p. ct. Stk.	103	103	31000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
24000	124	71	— Eighths	111	111	Stock	100	100	— Bristol and Birm., 6 per cent.	103	103	31000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	111	111	Stock	100	100	— 41 per cent. pref.	103	103	31000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	111	111	Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent.	110	110	26737	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan	111	111	Stock	100	100	North British	100	100	300000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Midland	111	111	Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Bridg., 4 per	100	100	300000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	111	111	Stock	100	100	cent. pref.	100	100	300000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
20000	50	50	Midland Great Western (L)	143	143	Stock	100	100	— York, H. and S. purchase	24	24	20000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
22220	25	25	Newport, Abr., and Hereford	11	11	Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	100	100	50000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	65	65	Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver-	121	121	50000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
60000	50	50	Northern Counties Union	53	53	Stock	100	100	hampton 6 per cent.	121	121	50000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	North British	53	53	Stock	100	100	South Eastern 6 per cent.	122	122	3261	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Berwick	94	94	Stock	100	100	guaranteed 6 per cent.	122	122	3261	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
64115	25	163	— Leeds	47	47	Stock	100	100	7 per cent. pref. Stock	123	123	11739	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	— York	76	76	Stock	100	100	— 31 per cent. pref. Stock	74	74	8915	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	North London	103	103	Stock	100	100	South Devon, Annuities 10s.	104	104	30000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
168500	20	174	North Staffordshire	44	44	Stock	100	100	South Eastern 41 per cent. pref.	103	103	30000	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolva.	29	29	Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire, 4 per cent. guar.	103	103	34364	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	112	112	Stock	100	100	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	70000	St.	100	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen Stk.	84	84	Stock	100	100	Bombay, Baroda, and Central	40000	1	all	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland Stock	43	43	Stock	100	100	India, guaranteed	70000	10	10s.	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	74	74	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	20000	15	14	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	South Devon	77	77	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	50000	20	15	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	74	74	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	50000	20	15	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	South Wales	77	77	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	50000	20	15	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
27582	20	20	South Yorkshire and River Dun.	14	14	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	50000	20	15	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
3273	20	20	Do do	125000	100	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	50000	20	15	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	94	94	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	50000	20	15	Ditto 41 p. ct. do.	107	107	100	100

ENGLISH STOCKS.		Fri.	ENGLISH STOCKS.		Fri.	FOREIGN STOCKS.		Fri.	FOREIGN STOCKS.		Fri.
Bank Stock, div. 51 p. c. 1-year	225	Do. do. Scrip	99	Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent.	86	Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p. ct. in 4	112				
3 per ct. Reduced Anns.	96	Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 1800	12	Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent.	102	Ditto 41 per cent. 1838	103				
Ditto for Opening	96	Ditto under 500	14	Ditto 41 per cent. 1839	97	Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent.	94				
3 per cent. Consols Anns.	98	Bank Stock for account Aug. 5	108	Ditto 5 per cent., 1829 and 1839	97	Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent.	94				
Ditto for Opening	98	3 p. ct. Cons. for account do	108	Ditto 5 per cent., 1843	97	Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred	94				
New 3 per cent. Anns.	96	Ditto for Opening do	108	Ditto 41 per cent., 1858	97	Ditto Passive Bonds	94				
Ditto for Opening	96	India Stock, for account do	108	Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent.	80	Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not fd.	94				
New 3 1/2 per cent. Anns.	96	Exchequer Bills, 2d. and 1d. p. day	30	Ditto Deferred 3 per cent.	80	Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.	94				
5 per cent.	96	Ditto 1000	30	Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent.	80	Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed	104				
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	96	Ditto 500	33	Ditto 3 per cent.	80	Venezuela 5 per cent.	94				
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	96	Ditto Small	33	Dutch 21 p. c. Bonds	80	Ditto Deferred 2 per cent.	94				
Ditto exp. Jan. 5, 1860	96	Ditto Advertiser 14	100	Ditto 5 per cent. Bonds	80	Ditto on above payable in London	94				
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	96	Ditto Bonds, A 1858 31 p. ct.	100	Dutch 21 p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders	80	Belgian Bonds 41 per cent.	94				
Ditto April 5, 1858	96	Ditto under 1000	100	Grenada Bonds, New Active, 21 p. c.	80	Dutch 21 p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders	94				
India Stock, 101 per cent.	226	Ditto B 1859	100	Ditto Deferred	80	Ditto 4 per cent. Certificates	94				
Do. Loan Debentures	99	Ditto under 1000	100	Guatemala	80	Peruvian Dollar Bonds	94				
				Mexican 3 per cent.	20	PARIS.					
				Peruvian Bonds, 41 per cent.	92	French Rentes, 41 per cent.	104				
				Ditto 41 per cent. (Uribarren)	81	Ditto 3 per cent.	104				
				Portuguese Bonds, 3 per cent., 1833	47						

* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.						JOINT STOCK BANKS.					
No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.	No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.
			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
22500	207. per cent.	Australasia	40	40	0 0	20000	61. per cent.	National Bank	50	25	0 0
10000	71. per cent.	Bank of Egypt	25	25	0 0	25000	204. per cent.	New South Wales	20	20	0 0
6000	61. per cent.	Bank of London	100	50	0 0	50400	121. per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	0 0
20000	61. per cent.	British North American	50	50	0 0	25000	...	Ottoman Bank	20	20	0 0
32500	51. per cent.	Char. of India, Australia, and China	20	10	0 0	20000	...	Provincial of Ireland	100	25	0 0
4500	61. per cent.	City Bank	100	50	0 0	4000	147. per cent.	Ditto New	10	10	0 0
20000	61. per cent.	Colonial	100	25	0 0	12000	51. per cent.	Ionian Bank	25	25	0 0
25000	61. per cent.	Commercial of London	100	20	0 0	12000	121. per cent.	South Australia	25	25	0 0
25000	61. per cent.	Eng. Scot. and Aust. Chartered	20	20	0 0	4000	...	Ditto New	25	12	10 0
35000	61. per cent.	London Chartered Bank of Australia	20	20	0 0	32000	191. per cent.	Union of Australia	25	25	0 0
20000	121. per cent.	London and County	50	20	0 0	20000	204. per cent.	Ditto New	10	0 0
2240	61. per cent.	London Joint Stock	20	10	0 0	80000	...	Union of Hamburg	15	10	0 0
50000	141. per cent.	London and Westminster	100	20	0 0	40000	151. per cent.	Union of London	10	10	0 0
10000	161. per cent.	National Provincial of England	100	35	0 0	3000	31. per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank	100	50	0 0
20000	161. per cent.	Ditto New	20	10	0 0	4000	31. per cent.	Western of London	100	50	0 0

THE COVENTRY WEAVERS.—The dispute in the ribbon trade at Coventry has at length been amicably settled by mutual concession. A conference of manufacturers and weavers have drawn up a revised list, which is likely to give general satisfaction, and the principle of payment by wages has been conceded to the weavers, so that "piece-work" will be discontinued. At a final meeting of the disputants and others on Friday last, a very sensible resolution was adopted, namely, "That in order to meet in the outset any future dispute which may arise in the trade, it is desirable to constitute a board of reference, formed of an equal number of manufacturers and weavers, with full power to settle all matters which may become the subject of dispute."

NEW STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.—The prospectus of the Peninsular and North African Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is issued with a proposed capital (subject to increase) of 50,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares, the deposit on which is fixed at 1*l.* per share. The object of this undertaking is to establish a line of screw steamers, with a regular monthly communication, between London, Lisbon, Cadiz, Mogadore, the north-west coast of Morocco, and the Canary Islands. It is also proposed to put on a steamer between Lisbon and Madeira, carrying the mails, with a liberal subsidy from the Portuguese Government. The promoters further state that they "are in a position to secure two other advantageous mail contracts in connexion with this line, viz., the whole of the sea postage on letters conveyed to and from England by the company's vessels; and also from the Spanish Government for a mail between Cadiz and the Canary Islands." The company's fleet will be limited to three vessels for the present.

LIGHTHOUSES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—A correspondent writes that great progress is making in the Case Rock Lighthouse, which is to guide vessels up and down the Mediterranean, and especially when bound for Tunis; but there is a lighthouse wanted on the island of Galia, to keep vessels off the Torelli rocks, where her Majesty's steamer *Avenger* was lost twelve years ago, and where ships bound for Malta are often driven by the currents. A light is also wanted on Cape Trafalgar or Spatol.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NOVEL METHOD OF CONNECTING AND FILING PAPERS, &c.—Mr. A. F. Walden, of 2, Stratford-place, Camden-square, a gentleman well known among the principal Assurance Societies for his inquiries into doubtful, and his successful detection of fraudulent, claims, has just brought out a small and very neat machine, by means of which and metal eyelets (similar to those used for making the brass holes in stays and boots) every description of papers and documents, &c., can be easily and firmly connected in a quick and easy manner. This machine will prove a great acquisition to the office and the counting-house, and from its manifold uses, as well as its cheapness, will ere long get into general requisition. We particularly recommend it to managers of Assurance Societies and lawyers, and it will be especially serviceable to public offices.

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